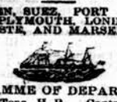
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,239 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Parramatta ..	4750	900	C. Gadd.....	5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3800	600	A. Symons.....	12th ,,
L.	Malwa	2960	500	A. W. Adamson..	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris.....	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady.....	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell....	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4241	1000	S. D. Shailard...	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson..	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson..	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown.....	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3263	600	J. C. Babot.....	13th ,,
—	Assam	3686	500	S. F. Cole.....	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4590	800	C. Perrins.....	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA	4590	800	C. Perrins.....	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2864	400	G. Scrivener.....	26th	,,
					1885
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	23rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 22, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 660. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants at breast free. Children over three and under ten years half fare. Fractions will be allowed under discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Landings.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
GIAVA	3,000	400	on Thursday 1st Jan. 1885

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Passage Books of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884
No. 2 class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884
TITANIA	G. Donclich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
				1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,50	550	1st March
ELEKTRA	G. Stuart	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
[illegible]BERTS	F. Egger	3,300	450	13th Dec.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c.,

J. JANNI, Agent.
Custom House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec.

[illegible]HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
[illegible]OMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
FARE, Rs. 450.

THE s.s. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 13th December, 1884.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
				1884.
s.s. PERSIA.	3179	500	Hutchison	12th Dec.
				1885.
s.s. VICTORIA.	3242	480	Wm. Russell	6th Jan.
s.s. ASIA.	35[illegible]0	480	[illegible]	2nd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA.	3099	480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA.	[illegible]00	1100	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1884. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	2,000	H. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN McARTHUR	4,000	J. Rule.....	22nd do.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson....	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk..	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 8th December, [illegible] at 11 a.m., calling at Kattywar, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bussire, Fao, and Muscat, to the [illegible] order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 5th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with GOOD'S TICKETS by their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUSSE SCHWARZE
(BLACK NUTS)

WALNUTS PRESERVED IN SYRUP—a most delicious addition to the table for Dessert.

Re. 1-2 per tin cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.
Kegs containing about 5½ doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST LANDED.

ALL IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

		Cash Rs. as.
HAMS, Prime York	per lb	0 13
BACON, Wiltshire in flitch	,,	0 12
,, ,, in cut	,,	0 13
CHEESE, Double Gloster in cut	,,	0 13
STILTON CHEESE	,,	1 4
DUTCH EDAMS	,,	0 10
ROQUEFORT	,,	1 4
GORGONZOLA	,,	1 4

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for Net Cash.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885
CHEAP AND BEST CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S CARDS.

Ill. London News Xmas Number and Plate, Re. 1.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
International Scientific Series—Plants	3	4
Malleson's London	2	8
Donal Grant	3	12
With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan	3	12
We Two, cheap edition	3	12
Poe's Works, Vols. 1 and 2	7	8
Mummer's Wife	3	12
The New Ebdard	2	4
Armies of Native States of India	2	8
Griffins, the Great Republic	3	0
Viestigu, cheap edition	1	4
Tale of a Horse, cheap edition	1	4
How Below, cheap edition	1	4
Bow Bells Almanac for 1885	0	6
Arrowsmith's Annual, Dark Days	0	8

Will receive by the next mail
Graphic Xmas Number and Plate, Re. 1.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

N. C. DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
ESTABLISHED, 1872.
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

OWING to our LARGE STOCK of CHEROOTS and CIGARS on hand, have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples before laying in their supplies.

	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson	,, 1 14	,, 17 0
Havannahs	,, 1 12	,, 17 0
Manilla Cigars	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Do. Cheroots	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Burmahs	,, 1 4	,, 11 0
Queens	,, 1 0	,, 9 0
Little Devils	,, 3 3	,, 30 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	,, 1 14	,, 17 8
Barrel shaped	,, 1 12	,, 16 8

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, & C
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIM ED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
6, Elphinstone Circle

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH Per doz Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	9	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.		12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here. We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF JEWELLERY.

WE have just unpacked a large and beautiful stock of Jewellery selected personally by our Manager durig his stay in England, and specially manufactured to our order in 18-carat gold.

Each article is Hall-marked. The stock comprises the Choicest and Newest Designs in

Ladies' Chains.
Ladies' Necklets.
Necklets and Bracelets combined.
Ladies' Bracelets.
Ladies' Brooches.
Ladies' Lockets.
Ladies' Jewelled Rings.
Children's Ear-rings, &c., &c.
Gent's Chains.
Gent's Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.
Gent's Scarf-pins and Rings.
Gent's Lockets.
Gent's Charms.
Gent's Pencil-cases.
Gent's Rings.
Gent's Silver Cigarette Cases.

18-CARAT. 18-CARAT. 18-CARAT.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"THE PIANO FOR INDIA."

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
,, ,, in solid Ebonized ,, ... ,, 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their Sympathetic" Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SILK MERCERS,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FRESH GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' 4 buttons Kid Gloves, dark colours, stitched Backs	per pair	3 15
Ladies' 6 buttons do. do.	per pair	4 15
Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, 6 buttons		4 8
Ladies' Long Jersey Kid in Fawns and greys	per pair	3 15
Ladies' Evening Kid Gloves in all colours, 4 buttons, Rs. 3-15; 6 buttons, Rs. 4-8, 8 buttons		4 12
Ladies' Suède Gloves in all colours, 6 buttons	per pair	2 8
Ladies' do. do. 8 buttons	per pair	3 15
Ladies' do. do. 10 buttons	per pair	4 4
Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, stitched Backs, 2 buttons	per pair	2 15
Gent's White and Lavender Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	per pair	2 15
Gent's do. do. 1 button	per pair	1 15

NEW GOODS.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS.
A very large and choice assortment in Velvet Plush, felt and straw, in all the newest shapes, from annas 14 each. Granny Bonnets. The Ada, "Chundo," "Nina," "Emille," "Columbia," Velvet Caps, Man-of-war Straw Hats in great variety.
Buckram Shapes in all the leading styles, from Annas 8 each.

SUN HATS.
Children's Washing Sun Hats, Rs. 1-4, 1-12, 2-4, and 4-8 each.
Children's Washing Granny Bonnets, Rs. 2-8 each.

INFANT'S HOODS AND CAPPETS
Of the finest Cashmere and very prettily trimmed, each Rs. 5-15.
Infant's Christening Cloaks in great variety. Finest Cashmere beautifully embroidered, each Rs. 6-15, 9-15, 11-8, and 16-8.

INFANT'S BOOTIES AND SOCKS,
From Annas 4 per pair.
INFANT'S BIBS.
From Annas 4 to Rs. 3-6 each.
Berlin-Wool Hoods, Annas 12 each.
Berlin-Wool Hats, Annas 15 each.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

WHISKY, WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirits, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 132.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
NEWS AGENTS,
IMPORTERS OF
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SURVEYOR'S REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
*** Cases of Drawing Instruments from Rs. 12 to Rs. 165 always on hand.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES OF ALL SIZES.
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS
BY CELEBRATED MAKERS.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, POCKET SUNDIALS,
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH, AND DEED BOXES,
WRITING AND STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES of all kinds.
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND FRAMES.
A very large selection in all the newest patterns.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS, CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
AND OTHER LEATHER GOODS.
MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY PENCIL CASES.
PRAYER BOOKS & CHURCH SERVICES
in the most elegant bindings.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected stock always on hand.
PICTURES.
GLOBES TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL MAPS.
ENGRAVING, DIE SINKING, AND COLOUR STAMPING
Done on the premises.
HUNTING KNIVES, POCKET KNIVES,
and other Cutlery by Mappin and Webb and Rodgers.
CHESS AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS
Billiard Balls,—Compendium of Games, Whist Markers and Cards.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS FOR AMATEURS.
GOODALL'S AND DELARUE'S CELEBRATED STATIONERY
'XMAS, NEW-YEAR AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
(BUT ONE)
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
The Donators of Evening Pleasantries.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 4,
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF
THE FAKIRS OF DELHI,
who will expose the Growth of Flowers,
The Travelling Egg, the Sphynx, &c.
Uncontrolled laughter caused by
The diversions of
JUMBO, JUMBO,
THE WONDERFUL BABY ELEPHANT.
New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c.
Admission as usual. Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15 : Commence at 9 ; Carriages at 11.
T. HUDSON.—Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLAN.—Business Agent.

NOTICE.

THE SURPRISE PARTY perform at POONA on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, 6th and 8th instant.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN DRUMMOND, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1884.

HURDA SCHOOL.

WANTED, from Jan. 1, a MISTRESS for this School. The children are almost entirely those of the G. I. P. Railway employés. Salary Rs. 60, with an allowance of Rs 20 for house rent. Apply stating qualifications, and giving references, to Rev. M. LAMERT, Jubbulpore, C.P.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Parell Hill, opposite the Government House. It commands a most charming view all round. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, desirable RESIDENCES in Fort near the Esrop an General Hospital, facing the sea: Rent Rs. 100, 75, 60, and 50. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, with a large compound and fruit garden, in Nesbit-lane, Mazagon, known as the Nabob's Bungalow, lately vacated by the Freemasons. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to 10th December, 1884, for CONSTRUCTION of the DOUBLE LINES between Suchin and Kakra Khadi and between Barajri and Ahmedabad.

Plans, specifications and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Chief Engineer of this Company.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd December, 1884.

BE IN TIME! BE IN TIME!

The latest date for posting Christmas Cards to England is Dec. 5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MORNING CLOUDS,
A Small Cigar suitable for
SMOKING AT CHOTA HAZRI OR TIFFIN.
HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw,
of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped,
a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS
OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.	
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.	
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.	
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.	
FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMIN.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
RARE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS.	SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
RONDELETIA.	EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,
all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS,
AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL
MERCHANTS.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
ARMY LISTS—	
Bombay, December	1 0
Bengal, Quarterly	2 0
Heart's Annual, reduced to	6 0
Do. Quarterly	6 12
Illustrated London News Xmas Number (with coloured plate)	1 0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, November	2 4
Kérahan the Inflexible; by Jules Verne	4 12
Charity Moore; by L. Orman Cooper	1 0
Cheerful Sundays	2 4
The Children's Pastime	2 4
Dark Days; by High Conway (Arrowsmith's Annual)	0 10
Instruction in Photography; by Capt. W. De W. Abney	2 4
London; by Col. G. B Malleson (Military Biography Series)	2 8
Menhardoc; by George M. Fenn	3 4
A Mummer's Wife; by George Moore	3 12
The New Abelard; by Robert Buchanan	2 4
Origin of Cultivated Plants; by A. De Candolle	3 4
The Seven Ages of Man, from Shakespeare, illustrated	3 4
Story after Story	2 4
True to the Old Flag; by G. A. Henty	3 12
We Two; by Edna Lyall	3 12
With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan; by Col. the Hon. J. Colborne	3 12
Women of London; by Bracebridge Hemying	1 4
Women of Paris, by ditto	1 4

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ANNUALS AND ALMANACS FOR 1885.

Bow Bells Almanac	0 6
Diprose's Annual	0 10
Hood's Comic Annual	0 10
Little Folks Annual	0 6
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac	0 6
The Illustrated London Almanac	0 10
Kate Greenaway's Almanac ...10 as. and	1 0
Nautical Almanac	2 0
Raphael's Almanac	0 12
Zadkiel's Almanac	0 8
,, Astronomical Ephemeries	0 12
Sunday Magazine Xmas Number	0 6
Young Ladies' Journal Xmas Number	1 8
Orders Received for Graphic Xmas Number expected shortly	1 0

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India of some selected objects shown at the Third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art	35 0
Hand-book of Bee-keeping for India, by J. C. Douglas	1 4
Journal of Indian Art, No. 1	1 0
List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the year 1883-84	0 8
Rough List of Indian Art-Ware, by Babu T. N. Mukharji	0 8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SERIES OF MEETINGS
will be held (D. V.)
And ADDRESSES given by
LORD RADSTOCK,
WHILST STAYING IN BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY,
a meeting will be held in the General Assembly's Institution, at 8 p.m.
For English-speaking Natives.

WANTED, in Poona, about 15th December, a cheap HORSE for infantry charger. Waler or big C.B. preferred. Send particulars and price to "MIVENS," care of Messrs. WM. WATSON and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—Thomas Blaney, Esq., gives notice that at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION called for FRIDAY, 5th instant, he will move to the following effect:—

1. That the Commissioner be asked to furnish the Corporation with the entire cost of the new system of sewerage now proposed for the Fort section showing separately the cost of sewers and of house connections.

2. That Government in the Legislative Department be asked to include in the amending Municipal Bill now under consideration the section already agreed to by the Corporation, reducing the number of members required to form a quorum at Corporation Meetings, to fifteen.

H. WYNFORD HARROW,
Clerk, Muni. Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 1st December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds (each of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

JOHN GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium,
Bombay Custom House, 4th December, 1881.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HORSES.—ARRIVAL of FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES, per s.s. Simla and Satara, from BUSSORAH.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. present their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of Superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different dealers.

Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

IF you wish to have a durable, good timekeeper, purchase one of the well-known
KANNY WATCHES.
METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD WATCHES,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 350 each.
Retail and Wholesale.
KANNY AND Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.,
No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Rose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W'h American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do	No. 6 Canister	per case.	

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. EARNEST MENESSE widow, and ISAAC PALMER of Bombay, Europeans, Executrix and Executor respectively of Earnest Menesse, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with two messuages or tenements with sheds and outbuildings erected thereon, situate at Byculla in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and nine hundred and forty square yards, more or less, and bounded on or towards the north by the Byculla Race Course, on or towards the south by the Belasis Road, on the east by the property belonging to Jehangir Nusserwanji and Company, and on the west by the property of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under numbers 331,460, and 179, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under numbers 5 and 6 and now under Nos. 9 and 10, Belasis-road, and formerly occupied by the late William Brown and now in the possession of the said Earnest Menesse. Dated this 26th day of November, 1884.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchasers Attorney.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Flat Logs not less than one foot square. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of ejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 26th November, 1884.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are warranted to last almost a life-time, and the entire satisfaction they give affords best proofs. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of the world.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PORTRAIT of His Excellency The Rt. Hon. the Earl of DUFFERIN, K.C.B., P.C. Cabinet size, 6½ in. by 6½ in. Cash price, Rs. 2. Large, 13 inches long by 7¼ inches wide, Rs. 8. Forwarding charges extra.—COURT & Co., 21A, Esplanade-road, Bombay.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE LINEN MARKER, ready for immediate use, with instructions. Re. 1 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

HIGH DOG-CART FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, December 6.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, Excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FINEST ITALIAN VERMOUTH, highest award at the National Exhibition, Turin, Rs. 21 per dozen.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, from 1 anna to Rs. 2. Confectionery, Crystallized Fruits, Fruits in Syrup, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

XMAS CARDS, the latest, largest, novel collection. About 10, 00 Cards to select from. Prices very moderate.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No 33, Meadow street.

ROSES and other choice flowers, from the Poona Nursery, twice a week. Apply PURVEYING BRANCH, Provision Cash Stores, oppoite the Market.—W. J. ESSAI.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY. Further supplies by next mail steamer, to prevent disappointment. Orders should be registered at once. Agents, PHIPSON & Co.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and BIRTHDAY CARDS.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort and Cumballa Hill.

A GOOD BEDROOM with Board for a person of quiet, steady habits. Terms moderate. Apply F., care of this paper.

XMAS.—Just arrived, in excellent condition, real Russian Caviare, Roquefort and Stilton Cheeses, Cods and Grapes. Apply to GREEN and READ, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Liberal terms will be given to a man possessing special qualifications for the work. Applications to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, Bombay. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 3rd Dec. 1884.

JUST ARRIVED, Fancy Angolas and Scotch Tweeds for Sac Suits and Trousers, from Rs. 15 to 24. Y. A. LACKA and Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Parel.—The consecration of the above Church will take place on Thursday, December 4, at 4 p.m., Railway Time. Subscribers and friends are invited.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or postfree Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received. On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23, Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nanaco Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also glace kid and morocco house shoes, just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Horaby Row.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

FANCY GLASSWARE.—The most artistic and tasteful patterns, at extremely moderate rates.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

LADY'S 18-carat GOLD WATCH, Rs. 40 only. Lady's 18-carat keyless, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

COTTON CHICKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills, Company, awnpore.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-4 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Sabkari Act, Periodical Surveys of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF Messrs. J. DAVIS & Co., KARACHI, OWING TO THE FAILING HEALTH OF PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General Business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

It comprises a large General Retail Business, with a Transit Agency and Tailoring and a General Outfitting Department, coupled with a first class Aerated Water Manufactory. It is the *oldest and largest business* of its kind in the Province, and is established, in the most prominent position in the station, in a commodious puccabuilt upper-storied house, with ample accommodation for a residence. For particulars apply to

J. DAVISON,
October, 1884. Lambert Hall, Karachi.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ARRIVED, per s.s. Huzara, two fashionable circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

An English-built Landau with a pair of Australian Mares and Harness complete—the property of a gentleman.

Also one English-built BAROUCHE by Laurie and Marner, the property of Major R. Riddell, R.E.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE.
15th and 16th December, 1884.
Shunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

The Annual bona-fide CLEARANCE SALE of furniture of Messrs. DEVARENNES and Co. will take place at 1 o'clock on the 15th and 16th instant, at their well known establishment, Shunkersett House.

Catalogues will be ready on the 10th instant. Furniture on view three days before sale.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Apollo-street, opposite Apollo House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as couches, chairs, cupboards, sideboards, dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, double and single cots, dumb waiters, screens, earthenware and plated ware, pictures, very superior oleographs in superior gilt frames, assorted kind of toys, the property of F. MONDOLLA, Esq.

Above is on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

ISSUE OF 6 LACS 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

FORMS of APPLICATION for, and full information regarding, the above can now be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER, begs to announce to his numerous constituents and the public in general that he has REMOVED his Furniture-shop and Manufactory to more commodious building, near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station, from the 1st of December.

Kalbadevie Road, 17th November, 1884.

NOTICES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

WANTED, an ENGINEER, for the service of the Local Fund Board, Bellary Circle, salary from Rs. 350 to 500 according to qualifications. Travelling allowance Rs. 4 per diem. Copies of testimonials to be sent to the President, L. F. Board, Bellary.

H. GOODUCK,
President L. F. Board, Bellary.
Bellary, 29th November, 1884.

BRIGHTON—EN GLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to
MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NOTICE.

B. V. R. C. RIFLE RANGES, COORLA.

MESSMAN DAVIJEE RUTTON has contracted to supply Refreshments to the Bombay Volunteers, on the Ranges at Cooria during the Class-Firing Season 1884-85, at a reasonable rate.

A. H. ATKINS 'N, Capt.,
Adjt., Bo. V. R. C.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Consecration, Parel Church, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting, B. B. R. A. Society, 5-15 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur; and Secundra (s), Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APPOLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Overture	Semiramide		Rossini.
Valse	Gilire de Dijon		Enos Andrew.
Selection	Ernani		Verdi.
Quadrille	Minstrels		Kuhner.
Galop	Flick and Flock		Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held to-day at 5-15 p.m.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Prince George entered, and the s.s. Inchmornish left, the dock on Tuesday; the s.s. Lilburn Tower entered yesterday.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of November was 3,150, of which 496 were new admissions, the daily average being 105.

DESERTED BY ITS PARENTS.—A newly-born female child was found by the side of Hornby-road on Tuesday night. The child was taken to the Foundling Hospital at Mazagon, and inquiries are being made by the police for the mother.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Dadoba Ragoonath, a clerk in the office of the Commander-in-Chief, has reported the loss from his coat-pocket of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, somewhere between the Bank of Bombay and the Cooperage, on Tuesday.

FIRE.—A jowlee hut belonging to Ramchunder Damajee, a labourer, situated on the Byculla Flats, was burned down on Tuesday night at about 11 o'clock. The fire is said to have originated through the careless use of a

PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY FOR CALCUTTA.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—The latest outcome of the sanitary reform agitation in Calcutta has been the starting of another Defence Association styled "The Public Health Society for Calcutta and its suburbs," with a council of sixteen members, among whom are the Hon'ble J. B. Miller, Mr. J. J. Keswick, Major Wace and others, who have recently taken a prominent part in connection with the burning question. The object of the Society, as appears from the prospectus, is "to bring together a body of influential persons, representing every class in the community, European and native, who may by sustained effort and combined action both form and strengthen an intelligent public opinion and give expression to that opinion in a manner calculated to command attention ; and who may thus co-operate with and aid Government and the Municipality in initiating and carrying out sanitary improvements." This object will be attained by means meetings, lectures and a sanitary journal, by calling attention to sanitary evils, by promoting the election of suitable persons as Commissioners, and by all other means that come within the scope of public effort. Numerous other rules are laid down for the guidance of the Society, which is to consist of an unlimited number of "ordinary" and "honorary" members, whose election will rest with the council, after each has found a proposer and seconder. With the objects of the Society it is impossible to find fault. The condition of portions of the town and suburbs of Calcutta has been too often described to make a repetition of the disagreeable details necessary, and even had the Municipality been guilty of no shortcomings, the question is too large a one to be adequately dealt with without the aid of the public themselves Whether, however, the Municipality will prove more dutiful in acting on the suggestions and, it may be remonstrances of the Society than they have been in their behaviour towards the local Government remains to be seen. The names of the council are a guarantee that whatever action is taken will be taken in a conciliatory spirit and for the public good, and if the intelligent representatives of the native community, whose interests are primarily movement, they questions at stake, will join the

THE NEW HIGH COURT OF BRITISH BURMAH.

THE overland editions of the Indian newspapers contain an extract from the *Pioneer* about the new Chief Court of Appeal for British Burmah. It is to the effect that the Government of India have at last framed proposals which only require the approval of the Finance Department before transmission to the Secretary of State. The bench recommended will consist of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon, with another Recorder added. The scanty details seem to show that the additional Recorder employed for some months past to clear up arrears in the Recorder's Court will be continued permanently as a puisne judge of that court, with a seat in the new Chief Court of Appeal. The port of Rangoon is the greatest trading port in the Indian Empire, Calcutta and Bombay alone excepted ; and for years the Chamber of Commerce has sent up repeated complaints that one judge was insufficient to cope with the work, and that grievous injury resulted when during the annual vacations the Recorder went away, leaving the town without any judge. On other occasions the Judicial Commissioner would receive a commission to act for the Recorder, and would then dispose of the prisoners in the gaols ; but the result was that the Judicial Commissioner's own work suffered by delays. When at last above 100 suits had fallen into arrear in the Recorder's Court the Government appointed a second recorder as puisne judge, the immediate result of which was that the scandalous duration of trials was diminished, and suitors, feeling more confidence in the courts, came forward with their plaints instead of resorting to expensive arbitrations. In former years the average number of suits was 160 per annum, whereas according to some official statistics published in the *Rangoon Gazette*, no less than 125 suits were filed in the five months during which two judges were employed. The Chief Commissioner has stated his own opinion of the cause of delay in the Recorder's Court—namely, that one judge cannot do justice to the suitors. It must be added that the Recorder's Court is for the whole province of the Court for Europeans, for Admiralty, and for Matrimonial Causes.

The law of appeal is at present complex ; some of the appellants from the Recorder go to the Privy Council, others to the High Court of Calcutta, and others, especially in criminal cases, to a sort of chief court where the Recorder, in association with the Judicial Commissioner, sits in appeal upon his own decisions. This extraordinary system has often been discredited by the local press, and is pronounced unfair to the litigants. In future as the *Pioneer* explains, the appeals will go to the new court, where the Judicial Commissioner and both Recorders will have seats ; so that it will no longer be necessary for the judge who tried the case to sit in judgment upon his own merits or mistakes. It is extremely difficult to get information about these matters ; for some special reason the Rangoon papers avoid mention of great questions such as the Court question and the University incorporation. But the public at home will undoubtedly discover the large mercantile community having business with Burmah. The merchants have apparently succeeded in getting two learned barristers as judges in the Recorder's Court, and in securing a Court of Appeal with two barristers having seats, the third seat being occupied by the Judicial Commissioner, who is a member of the Civil Service. They were consulted by Lord Ripon some years ago, and it is at least remarkable that these plans will not take place until after his return to England. The irritation at Rangoon at these delays has increased through a belief that Calcutta gets better terms than Rangoon when an increase of the number of judges is demanded by the merchants.

While, according to the *Pioneer*, the mercantile agitation has secured a majority of barristers in the new chief court, the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner "is to be retained over all the law courts outside Rangoon," as at present ; and over the country outside that city his court will continue to be the highest. The papers seem to show considerable differences between Rangoon and the interior. For instance, Captain Raikes is the chief judge and magistrate of the district just outside of that port. He had lately to leave the bench and put himself at the head of a party of police who went out in pursuit of a band of dacoits. These brigands are ready and able with their swords and guns ; on a former occasion, some years ago, when the same officer accompanied Colonel Hamilton, inspector-general of police, the brigands fired, and killed the latter officer. What has lately happened is not very clear, but the following from the *Rangoon Budget* of the 10th of October last is clear proof that judges and magistrates in Burmah have now and then to exchange the wing and gown for the saddle and revolver. "Nga Oung Gine is the name of the dacoit who was shot dead on Thursday by Captain Raikes, deputy commissioner of Hauthawaddy, and that of the one who was badly wounded by Mr. Martini is Ngo Pway. The pursuing party came up with the dacoits as they were at rest in a hut in the Palone jungles." This curt statement is sandwiched between some entries for a race and a paragraph about the building of a jetty, as if the use of his Martini by the gallant and learned deputy commissioner were an ordinary event and not attended, as such things always are, by imminent danger to life. The incident, perhaps, explains the determination of the Indian Government to leave these districts under the Judicial Commissioner's control rather than under the chief court, with its two learned barristers. Where a judge has sometimes to do the fighting and kill his criminal, the process of division of labour between executive and judicial can hardly have begun. But the public will naturally ask why judges should be used by the Government of Burmah as executioners and forlorn hopes? Are there no military there, or are the native servants of the State allowed to shirk dangerous and disagreeable duties ?—*Morning Post.*

KOOT HOOMBOOG.

KOOT HOOMI, the great Mahatma, or Bounding Brother of Thibet, has been pronounced "a mere arrangement of muslin, bladders, and masks." According to his less friendly critics, Mr. Gladstone, as a politician, is also "an arrangement of bladders and masks." Perhaps some obscure fellow-feeling in the astral body has led Mr. Gladstone this week, according to the newspapers, to visit some of them "that mutter and peep," and who, according to Scripture, should not be visited at all—the modern magicians. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said that perhaps there is something we do not understand about it all, or words to that effect. This is, perhaps, the greatest concession which a sagacious person will make to the pretensions of the Psychicals and the Theosophists of this world. From a very amusing and curious letter from Lewis Morris, Esq., to William Morris, Esq., published in the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, and edited lately by Mr. Gomme, we learn that in the last century the Welsh gentry could believe almost anything. Lewis Morris, Esq., avows his belief in the "knockers," or dwarfs, or Telchines, which work in the Welsh mines. He asks whether a neighbouring gentleman cannot raise fantastic apparitions of the absent. He observes, by a hasty generalization, that doubtless a great deal can be done by magnetism and electricity. He concludes by remarking that we know so little that we may believe almost anything.

Mme. Blavatsky appears to think, and not without reason, that people can still believe almost anything. This excellently courageous lady denies, of course, the letters published by an Indian paper, in which she laughs at her disciples and explains how it is done. We lately expressed the opinion that the grandmother of Theosophy and Esoteric Buddhism had better disclaim these epistles. She has done so, and all that need be said on the subject is this :—Esoteric Buddhism, like Spiritualism and Mesmerism, always gets people into very bad company. Mme. Blavatsky may disclaim the Apocryphal Epistles ; but she may also think that the lady who printed them, her late friend. Mme Coulomb, is a slippery person.

Mme. Blavatsky says (in an interview with the *Pall Mall Gazette's* young man) that she had "thwarted the avarice" of Mme. Coulomb, and then, with all the simplicity of a great nature, had left the thwarted lady "in charge of all my papers, documents, and correspondence. Nor did I deem that she would abuse the trust." She has abused the trust, and people will find that the acquaintances they make at dark séances and in the rites of patent Thibetan religions generally are not to be relied upon. Mme. Blavatsky, criticizing the Apocryphal Epistles, says that she is made to call Rampalinga a Mahatma, whereas he is "only a Chela, as every one knows." Somehow this suggests a refrain for a music-hall poem—

He's only a Chela, as every one knows.

But, if every one knew it (and we confess that we did not), how did Mme. Coulomb herself, that trusted Esoteric disciple, come to be in ignorance ? Mme. Blavatsky sums up her defence by "asking. Are we all a pack of self-deceived idiots or fraudulent impostors ?" By converting the copula *or* into *and*, Mme. Blavatsky will frame a proposition occasionally held in exoteric society. "We make no money, we seek no notoriety," she cries ; and it can only be replied that she appears to get a great deal that she does not seek for. However, this learned lady (who quotes elegiac verses from Lucretius) has returned to India, whether by P. and O. steamer or spiritual telegraph, whether in the astral body or out of the astral body, we know not. Even people who cannot detect sleight-of-hand tricks might be warned against Esoteric nonsense by the absurd pretensions of its prophets and their exhaustive ignorance of the history of religion and of matters scientific. But the world likes to be deceived.—*Saturday Review.*

MR. EDMUND YATES'S EXPERIENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS.*

"THIS book," says Mr. Yates, "is the product of a good memory, a collection of interesting letters from well-known persons, partly inherited, partly formed by myself, and a few diaries, kept in a vague and desultory fashion." But how the book was written matters not. A man who has been journalist, editor, flaneur, playwright, lecturer, novelist, who has known many men, distinguished and otherwise, with a pleasant fund of humour, a bright and caustic pen, could not fail to make his memoirs readable and entertaining. One is surprised, indeed, to find that Mr. Yates discloses no secrets and says a will of no man. But this will not detract from the interest of his book. These two volumes are sure to be read widely as the record of a man of the world whose sketches of men and [illegible] genial, tempered and full of humour.

HIS EARLY YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Yates was born in 1831, his father being Frederick Henry Yates, actor and lessee of the Adelphi, and his mother Miss Elizabeth Brunton, a young actress, concerning both of whom Mr. Yates has many pleasant recollections to tell. His early education he received at Highgate School, where he remained for six years, after which he was sent for a few months to Russeldorf. Before he was sixteen he received a post as clerk at the Post Office, entering upon his duties in 1847, and not resigning them for twenty-five years. Of this period of his life Mr. Yates gossips pleasantly, touching lightly on his early days at the Post Office, and filling some lively pages with graphic and vivid accounts of the amusements of his youth—Almack's, the Holborn Casino Cremorne Vauxhall, Evans's, and so on. Here, for instance, is a picture of Evans's :—

At Evans's the annexe became, and continued for several years, a popular resort for men-about-town. Thackeray was constantly there ; Sergeant Murphy, Sergeant Ballantine, Jerrold, Lionel Lawson ; sometimes Sala, Hannay, and some of the younger men ; Albert and Arthur Smith, fresh from the "Show ;" Horace Mayhew, very occasionally Leech. Chops and potatoes—never to be equalled—were the ordinary supper ; as Mrs. Prig says, "the drinks was all good ;" and some of the smartest talk in London was to be heard at Evans's about the years' 58 to '60, when the old night clubs had ceased to be, and the present ones had not been thought of.

LITERARY AMBITIONS.

"To get admitted into the ranks of literary men began to be my constant thought, and I was encouraged in the hope that I might succeed, perhaps more than anything else by reading the career of 'Pendennis.' There is no prose story in our English language, not even the 'Christmas Carol,' not even 'The Newcomes,' not even the 'Scenes of Clerical Life' or 'Silas Marner'—and now I have named what are to me the most precious—which interests and affects me like 'Pendennis.'" And so he mused until the "desire for some such outlet was becoming overwhelming, and was making me positively ill." And the outlet came in the *Court Journal* or, which organ he was engaged, at a salary of a pound a week, to contribute regular dramatic criticisms, poems, &c.

A JOURNALIST AT LAST.

In 1853 Mr. Yates was married and set up housekeeping. Besides his work at the Post Office he continued his work for the *Court Journal* and wrote a few dramatic criticisms for the *Leader*, "a brilliant but not very longlived journal, which my friend Thornton Hunt, the son of Leigh Hunt and George Henry Lewes, E. M. Whitty, and other clever men contributed. I had also found my way into several periodicals, notably into *Bentleys' Miscellany*, in which appeared my first tale-essay, 'My New Year's Eve.'" And so he went on working hard and pushing his way. "It was in the summer of 1855, when I was twenty-four, and had been married about a couple of years, that I made my first acquaintance with the denizens of Bohemia," though from his early marriage and his regular habits "I was never a real Bohemian." However, Mr. Yates was working hard all this time, and was gradually making his way among the thorny paths of journalism. In June, 1855, the *Illustrated Times* was started, and for a number of years Mr. Yates contributed as "The Lounger at the Clubs."

This was the commencement of that style of "personal" journalism which is so very much to be deprecated and so enormously popular. Into the vexed question of how far such style of writing is permissible or the reverse it does not, I am certainly not going to enter here. I only know that for six or seven years I kept up a continuous comment on the social, literary, and dramatic events of the day ; and it was, I believe, Mr. Vizetelly's opinion that my flippant nonsense did much for the sale of the paper as the deeper and drier wisdom of my colleagues.

About now he began to write occasional dramatic criticisms for the *Daily News*, subsequently becoming the regular critic.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE "GARRICK."

Of course, every one has heard Mr. Yates's little "difficulty" with the Garrick Club. To meet an emergency—"short copy"—he had one night dashed off a sketch of Thackeray for a little paper called *Town Talk*, which gave mortal offence to the novelist. Speaking of his lectures on the "English Humourists" Mr. Yates had written : "The prices were extravagant, the lecturer's platform of birth and position was extravagant, the success was extravagant. No one succeeds better than Mr. Thackeray in cutting his coat according to his cloth. . . . Our own opinion is that his success is on the wane (1858). . . ." Of his conversation the article said that it was "either frankly cynical or affectedly benevolent and goodnatured." Thackeray wrote a scathing letter to Mr. Yates, whose cause was espoused by Charles Dickens. Thackeray, who insisted that the Garrick Club was the only common meeting-ground of himself and Mr. Yates, eventually brought the matter before the committee of that club, Mr. Yates, taking care to point out that his article was "no reflection to the club, referred to no conversation that took place there, violated no confidence reposed there." The committee met and decided that Mr. Yates must either apologise or retire from the club. Mr. Yates refused to adopt either course, and appealed to a general meeting, which by a majority of twenty-four votes, concluded to erase his name from the terminate his membership. Mr. Yates then had recourse to his lawyers, and Dickens appealed to Thackeray in the "hope and purpose of some quiet accommodation of this deplorable matter." Thackeray, however, declined any compromise, the legal case was given against and Mr. Yates suffered expulsion. Such, in short, is the history of this famous literary squable. "I have told it," says Mr. Yates, "not to vindicate myself—for no one can see more clearly than I do the silliness and bad taste of the original article—nor, most assuredly, to cast any slur upon Mr. Thackeray's memory ; . . . but that "that portion of the public which is interested in literary squabbles may be rightly informed as to the extent of my offence."

"TEMPLE BAR," "CORNHILL," AND "TINSLEY'S."

In 1860 Mr. Yates is busy contributing to the *Daily News*, the *Illustrated Times* ; essayist, story-writer, and poet for *All the Year Round*, the *Welcome Guest*, and *Everybody's Journal*. Just about this time Messrs. Smith and Elder had "opened up an entirely new vein in periodical literature" by the establishment of the *Cornhill Magazine*, to which, with characteristic boldness, Mr. Yates had submitted a poem, which was returned to him. So successful was the new venture that Mr. Maxwell determined to bring out a somewhat similar periodical, of which Mr. Sala was made editor, with Mr. Yates as his subordinate. This was *Temple Bar*. Mr. Yates subsequently joined the staff of the *Morning Star* as "The Flaneur," and when Mr. Sala retired from the editorship of *Temple Bar* he succeeded him. From this post he retired in 1867 for the purpose of taking the editorship of *Tinsley's Magazine*.

HIS NOVELS.

In 1864 the editor of *Temple Bar* wanted a novel badly, but no one was available, when some one suggested to Mr. Yates, "Why not write one yourself ?" Hence his first novel :—

"The truth was, I had in my mind a new idea for a new character in fiction. There was living in those days a good-looking and very fascinating young woman, who rode much to hounds, and whom Landseer had painted as the 'Pretty Horsebreaker,' of whom I knew a little and had heard a great deal ; and I thought out a plan by which I could utilise her, placing her amidst the Mapesbury stables and tan rides and all the surroundings with which I was so familiar, and which was new and hitherto untrodden ground. If I had never lived at Mapesbury I do not believe that I should have ever written a novel ; but 'local colour' always had been a suggestion for an incentive to my novel-writing. Thus "Land at Last," with its artist life and Bohemian atmosphere, had its origin in a story told to me by Frith, R.A., and was written when I was in almost daily communion with him and other brethren of the brush. The story of 'The Forlorn Hope' came to me after a sojourn in a great house in Scotland, where an outbreak of scarlatina dispersed the party in 'Nobody's Fortune' and 'Castaway' the action took place, for the most part, in Devon and Cornwall, in which counties I was engaged on Post Office business while the stories were being written ; and the 'Yellow Flag' opens in the town of Southampton, and with the scene on board a Peninsular and Oriental ship, both place and action having been frequently studied by me while staying with Captain Black In connexion with this subject I may mention that the names of all the *dramatis personæ* in 'Black Sheep' are those of personal friends of my own, while in 'Wrecked in Port' not a character appears whose surname is not to be found among the list of Post Office officials at the time. So 'Broken to Harness' appeared in *Temple Bar* in 1864, and was highly praised by the press. From that time until the end of 1874 I was never without a novel or two in progress."

A DICKENS CHAPTER.

To Mr. Yates, Dickens was "friend, counsellor, companion and employer," so it is a befitting tribute that he should have devoted a separate chapter to "my experience of him. . . . not without a hope of giving some insight into his character." Mr. Yates throws no new light on the circumstances which led to the separation of Dickens and his wife. "My intimacy with Dicken," he says, "this kindness to me, my devotion to him, were such that my lips are sealed and my pen is paralyzed as regards circumstances which, if I felt less responsibility and less delicacy, I might be at liberty to state." Mr. Yates describes life at Gadshill for visitors as being delightful :—

"You breakfasted at nine, smoked your cigar, read the papers, and pottered about the garden until luncheon at one. All the morning Dickens was at work, either in the study. . . . or in the charlet. . . . After lunch (a substantial meal, though Dickens generally took little but bread and cheese and a glass of ale) the party would assemble in the hall, which was hung round with a capital set of Hogarth prints, now in my possession, and settle on their plans. Some drove, some walked, some pottered . . . . I, of course, elected to walk with Dickens."

Many of Dickens's private letters, says Mr. Yates, read like excerpts from his published works. For instance, in reply to a request to take the chair at a dinner given on behalf of the Orthopœdic Hospital, he writes :—

"For a good many years I have suffered a great deal from charities, but never anything like what I suffer now . . . . Benevolent men get behind the piers of the gates, lying in wait for my going out ; and when I peep shrinkingly from my window I see their not-bellied confederates projected [illegible] benevolent area sneaks get lost in the kitchen, and are found to impede the circulation of the knife-cleaning machine. My man has been heard to say 'that if it was a vicious plan, well and good—that ain't door work ; but when all the Christian virtues is always a-shoulder-ing and a-helbering on you in the'all, a-trying to get past you and cut into master's room, why, no wages as you couldn't name would make it up to you."

As an editor Mr. Yates found Dickens most painstaking and conscientious. He was, it appears, a ruthless "cutter," and "the very last time I saw him at the office he laughingly announced, as I said, when I noticed him run his blue ink pen through about half a column of the proof before him : "Poor gentleman ! there's fifteen shillings lost to him for ever." Mr. Yates gives a picture of Dickens in 1854, when he first made his acquaintance :—

His hair, though worn, still somewhat long was beginning to be sparse ; his cheeks were shaved ; he had a moustache and a 'door-knocker' beard encircling his mouth and chin. His eyes were wonderfully bright and piercing, with a keen, eager outlook ; his bearing hearty, and somewhat aggressive. He wore, on that occasion, a loose jacket and wide trousers, and sat back in his chair, with one leg under him and his hand in his pocket, very much as in Frith's portrait."

THACKERAYANA.

The name of Mr. Arcedeckne frequently appears in the memoirs. He is the original of Harry Foker in "Pendennis." "Arcedeckne, however, had his revenge," says Mr. Yates. "On the night after Thackeray's delivery of his first lecture on the 'Humourists' at Willis's Rooms, where he had a very aristocratic audience, the great cynic was preening himself under a mass of congratulations at the Cider Cellars Club, when Arcedeckne came and, clapping him on the back, 'Here are you, Thack ?' he said, buttoning his coat across in his usual fashion. 'I was at your show to-day at Willis's. What a lot of swells you had there ! —yes. But I thought he was dull—deuced dull ; but I'll tell you what it is, Thack ; you want a piano !'" Here are two more stories which Mr. Yates has to tell of the novelist :—"I was walking with him one evening from the club, and, passing a fish-shop in Newcastreet, we noticed a placard with prices, one marked '1s. a dozen,' the other '1s. 3d. a dozen.' 'How they must hate each other !' said Thackeray, point them out. A friend called on him on the morning of the Prince Consort's death, 1861, with the *Observer* in his hand. Thackeray spied the black border of the paper instantly, and started up. 'The Prince Consort is dead ! he cried. The visitor intimated assent. 'Ah !' said Thackeray, dropping into his chair, 'I poor old Indian man !'"

HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

In 1872 we find Mr. Yates "taking a little rest," though he was finishing one novel, plotting another, contributing to the *Daily News*, *All the Year Round*, the *Observer*, and the *Queen*, writing a drama. "Why, not go to America ?" asked a friend. So Mr. Yates, after due cogitation, wrote a lecture on his "Personal Recollections of Dickens and Thackeray, furbished up "My First and Original Lecture Good Authors at a Discount," made full notes for another on the British Parliament," and set sail for America. Mr. Yates tells an amusing story of a "spoffish American getleman," a fellow voyager, who one day met him face to face on deck, and asked permission to shake his hand. "They had told me at the Cunard office that the author of 'The Yellow Flag' would be on board and I've been looking out for him ever since we sailed. But I never thought it was you, sir ! I thought you was a British athlete going out to wrastle." The lecture proved a great success. The six months in America were "the most important period in my life. . . . . I went a stranger ; I returned leaving troops of friends. I went with a lean purse and vague prospects ; I returned with a fat one and an agency worth £1,200 a year." While in America Mr. Yates received the appointment to act as the London correspondent of the *New York Herald*, at a salary of £1,200 a year.

THE "WORLD."

From 1873 to 1875 Mr. Yates is rushing all over Europe as the "special" of the *New York Herald*, at the Vienna Exhibition in attendance on the Shah, touring through Germany, then in Ireland, next to Spain, and finally to Italy, in which country he founded, in which Mr. Yates and Mr. Grenville Murray were for a time partners. Upon the advertising of the *World* Mr. Yates does not think he has ever paid more than £100 for a little paper called *Town Talk*, which grew into the *World*. The latter is, to the present day, and he attributes its suddenly jumping into a good circulation to an action taken by a stockbroker, who had threatened to horsewhip Mr. Labouchere, who then wrote the City article. "As a matter of fact, the *World* was less than half a year old when it was an assured success. In 1875 Mr. Yates became sole proprietor of the *World*, editor, and manager. One of the most attractive features of the paper has undoubtedly, he thinks, been the series of "Celebrities at Home" :—

"The silly idea (says the editor) that any system of espionage would be practised, that admission into houses would be unduly obtained, and that there would be a general rummaging of skeletons' cupboards, was at once set at rest. By the regulations laid down and insisted upon from the first, that no person should be made the subject of one of these articles without his or her consent having been previously obtained and without full liberty, if they wished it, to inspect the article in proof before it was published—with these safeguards, and with a judicious care in the spirit in which they had been written should always be maintained, it appears to me that for the historian of the future these articles will supply a want which must have been keenly felt by the Macaulays and the Froudes." And with this chapter on the *World*, the latest success of his life, Mr. Yates brings his most entertaining memoirs to an end.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHARMED AIR.

"BOTTLED Italianized Air for the Voice" reads much like "Bottled Bosh,"but in these days of scientific discovery it is unwise to dismiss any invention with a sneer and without a trial ; and certainly I witnessed at St. James's Hall, last week, an illustration to the point. Miss Carlingford, one of the ladies from the Opéra Comique, who conceives that her voice has been greatly benefited by the "bottled air" in question, issued about 2,000 invitations to various scientific and musical people, and organised a concert at St. James's Hall last Thursday. The point of this "Invitation" Concert was, that all the singers used bottled air, and Dr. Carter Moffat, the "bottled-air" genius, himself appeared between the parts, holding the mysterious "Ammoniaphone," or bottled air machine, a long silver tube, which he flourished in the face of the audience, whilst he described its virtues with considerable animation and a robust faith which at last became rather contagious. I confess that at first, much as I can swallow in the way of scientific boasting and assertion, I could not swallow the bottled-air theory. How could I know what the voices of the singers before me had been ere they took to the bottle or tube ? Dr. Carter Moffat's own agreeable and sonorous organ had once been a poor, squeaky thing, but assiduous inhalation had so he said, made it what it was. I was glad to hear, that but—but—let's have a look ! said to myself, at the pamphlet. The room was strewn with copies of a pamphlet by the Doctor. It is all about himself and his researches. It sets forth how he analysed Italian air, to whose influence, he said, we owe the most beautiful voices in the world ; how he found it saturated with peroxide of hydrogen and free ammonia ; how it occurred to him to collect and condense these gases, and cause them to be inhaled with common air in certain proportions by people with weak voices ; and how the result was practically to Italianize the voice.

After reading this astonishing assertion, I eagerly turned the pages to discover who Dr. Carter Moffat was. I soon found that he was all right. For seven years he was first demonstrator at the Royal College of Edinburgh, besides being Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow. He went out to examine mines and mineral earths for the Italian Government some years ago, and so valuable were his services that he was awarded a gold medal at Turin, and received a decoration of honour. It was at that time he carried out his experiments on the air of the Abruzzi regions with the startling effects which have ended in the invention of the Ammoniaphone. He came home, threw up all his professional prospects, took a farm outside Glasgow, built his own laboratories and for nine years employed himself in various scientific researches and experiments chiefly connected with gases and their inhalation. The interior of the Ammoniaphone is, I am told, occupied by wicks saturated with peroxide of oxygen and free ammonia, and by air-chambers regulating the transmission of these gases through a little mouthpiece into the lungs. A couple of deep inhalations will suffice for a test.

It was, I confess, with profound scepticism that I placed the little silver mouthpiece to my lips, and drew a deep breath. A strong, choking, burning flavour of peppermint nearly took my breath away, but it was not unpleasant, and I persevered, alternating each puff with a good gasp of common air to follow. I had previously been asked to say a sentence or two in my natural voice, and, after two or three puffs at the Ammoniaphone, I was requested to repeat the same words, without using any extra exertion. I was really startled at the involuntary loudness of my own voice, and a friend who accompanied me, and who was a greater sceptic than myself, fairly burst out laughing at the result. Dr. Carter Moffat smiled benignly, and told me that he had now 30,000 persons using the Ammoniaphone with the same results. Marie Roze, Lady Macfarren, and a host of others are ready to bear witness to benefits received, and, of course, their letters are printed in the pamphlet. The Ammoniaphone also claims to be of use in bronchitis, and almost a specific in asthma. Dr. Carter Moffat is, perhaps, a little in danger of claiming too much for his curious invention, but his labours and sacrifices have certainly not been altogether in vain.—*Truth.*

RUMOURS ABOUT THE MAHDI.

THE special correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Nov. 13 from Dal, gives some rather disquieting information. It seems that he had just met a native of Lahore, who has for the last five years been travelling as a fakir and doctor from India through Persia, Palestine, and Egypt. During the past year he has been endeavouring to make his way through the Soudan to Suakin, being bound to Mecca. He was with the rebel chief, Haddai, before the fight at Debbeh, and also visited the Skeikh Salah, the head of the Kabbabish tribe. "As I was able to converse with him in Hindustani," the correspondent says, "he spoke freely to me, and warned me that though the people are every where outwardly friendly, they are at heart our enemies. He avers that the Mudir's troops are even now in correspondence with the Mahdi. The latter sends letters continually, exhorting all classes and tribes to combine for the annihilation of the English Kaffirs. The Vakeels of every province have replied that they will join the Mahdi when he arrives at Dongola. When in Sheikh Salah's camp my informant saw a messenger from the Mudir to the Mahdi. The former then professed friendship for the latter. This, however, was before Haddai's defeat. He is not sure of the Mudir now, but warns us to beware of treachery. He further tells me that Salah, the Kabbabish chief, would have joined the Mahdi if the latter had not killed his brother. Salah has now collected his fighting men. His tribe will join neither side, but should the Mahdi's forces pass through his country—the fertile region of El Kab—on their way to attack Dongola, the Kabbabish will not attack them. My informant adds that everywhere—at Dongola and beyond—the people are expecting the Mahdi, who, they believe, is preparing to march on Dongola to fight the English. When this happens they—troops and all—will certainly join the rebels. As to the trustworthiness of the above statement, it can only say that the man certainly has had good means of obtaining information. His statement about the Kabbabish tribes having collected is, moreover, confirmed by Major Stuart Wortley, who in his recent ride across the Wady-el-Kab found their villages everywhere deserted by all fighting men. Two things are also certain. The first is that we are more or less in a state of darkness as to the real politics of this region, and the other is that the delay in the arrival of our forces has shaken the popular belief in our strength. At the risk of being myself called an alarmist, I must say that great caution seems to to me to be necessary. The slightest check to our arms would raise the entire country in our rear. The great Arab chief and Mahdi lies and waits. Be that all the misfortunes of the Egyptian Government are laid at the door of their connection with the English "infidels." In a second conversation I have had with the Indian fakir, he has expressed his belief that if the Mahdi advances, the Kabbabish in spite of their present attitude of neutrality will assuredly join him. The Shiekh Salah has collected a great number of horsemen and camel-men. The intention of the enemy, says the fakir, is to attack the English by night. Regarding the Mudir of Dongola, he says that the latter entertained the idea of utilising the Mahdi's military power to found a new Mahomedan State in the Soudan under his own rule. He would then lead a Crescentade to drive the English out of Egypt. Could he now, at the critical moment, contrive an English defeat, he would win fame enough to enable him to achieve his object. The Indian fakir is himself a mysterious individual. His story is plausible enough, but on his own showing came to Debbeh with Haddai and the contingent of the Dervish army, and only came to our side when Haddai was defeated and killed. He says that the Mudir fought Haddai because the Mahdi had sent an Emir to supersede him as Mudir of Dongola. Meantime the fakir is prolific in warnings to us English."

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

NOTWITHSTANDING a low temperature, cholera has spread rapidly in Paris. It is very difficult to ascertain the mortality because of the confusing reports which are issued. Telegraphing on Wednesday night, Nov. 12, a correspondent says :—There is considerable difficulty in treading one's way through the epidemic labyrinth of official statistics, but it is unfortunately too clear that the epidemic is not diminishing, for if it was the authorities would state the fact in plain words, and give us intelligible returns in support of the assertion. The general feeling to-day is decidedly less satisfactory. According to the bulletin issued by the Municipal Conseil Publique there were at midnight yesterday 322 cases under treatment, and during the previous twenty four hours there had been 51 deaths, and one patient had left the hospital perfectly cured. According to the police reports in the twenty-three hours ending at 11 p.m. last night, there had been 152 fresh cases and 24 deaths. Some of these returns are exaggerated, a certain number of the cases being counted twice ; but deducting these there would appear to have been 148 fresh cases and 56 deaths—namely, 24 in various parts of the town and 33 in the hospitals. Between 11 p.m. last night and noon this day, according to the police reports, there have been 182 fresh cases and 51 deaths, exclusive of the hospitals. There have been cases also in the suburbs, notably at Aubervilliers, Clichy, Boulogne (not Boulogne-sur-Mer, but between the Bois and St. Cloud), and at Pantin. The headquarters of the disease are the east end of the town, the Faubourg St. Antoine, and Bercy, whence 40 and 24 fresh cases are severally reported. The disease has crept up to Passy, and one case is reported in the airy and healthy quarter of Lamuette. It thus appears that the epidemic is spreading all over the town, not rapidly, but steadily and insidiously ; and it is discouraging to find that the cold damp, foggy weather which has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours has not acted as a check to its expansion. The migration from Paris is assuming large proportions ; cabs and omnibuses, laden with trunks, form a long procession to all the railway stations.

According to the same correspondent, the authorities have done nothing to prevent the outbreak. After a spasmodic effort at cleaning the town in July last, they seem to have gone to sleep. It is now ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that cholera broke out in a virulent form at Aubervilliers, one of the suburbs to the north-east of Paris, early in September, and that 80 fatal cases occurred there during that month and October—a proportion which, with regard to the population, would be equal to 5,000 deaths in Paris. The arrangements of the municipality to remove suspicious cases are lamentably imperfect. There is a dearth of special vehicles for removing the bodies, and the patients and the police authorities are in the habit of requisitioning cabs from the nearest station ; and after their dangerous freight has been conveyed to the dead-house or the hospital the cab is fumigated with sulphur. As an illustration of the horror of the Parisians of the lower class of compulsory removal to the hospital, the correspondent cites the following incident :—The wife of a working man in the Rue Duvivier, in the quarter of the Invalides, was seized with cholera at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. It was a bad case, and the police made arrangements to remove her to the hospital and notified their intention to the husband. But when they returned to the house a couple of hours later with an ambulance the man had removed his wife, ill as she was, and their abode could not be discovered.

The Paris Municipal Council voted on Monday (November 10) a credit of 100,000 fr. for sanitary measures, as also 50,000 fr. for disinfecting dwellings, and the conveyance of patients. A sum of 40,000 fr. was voted for the formation of a special staff of disinfectors in each arrondissement, and another of 50,000 fr. for the families of the sufferers.

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

M. EMILE DE LAVELEYE writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :— During the month of July last forty-five murders were committed by the Turks in the district of Velesse (Kuprouli, Macedonia), and at Bitolia (Monastire) sixty. Some of the most barbarous of these may be mentioned :—

1. A band of eight men, headed by the bloodthirsty chief Feyzo, of the village of Tchernilistcha (district of Prilep), set out for the village of Negtlewo and in the mountains attacked three Bulgarian shepherds of from fifty to sixty years of age, whose names were Naydo Tasseff Tcherenkewsky, Sowstcho Georgieff Tcherenkowsky, and Christo Newkewsky. They bound them, cut off their ears and noses, and then, by order of Feyzo, tore the skin off their legs, arms, and necks, calling out to them as they lay the veins bare to "bear witness before the Prophet that we know how to shed Slav blood." After this their eyes were put out, and they were cut to pieces.

2. In the village of Poilles, near to Velesse, lives a well-known assassin named Hamidash. He acquired his farm (Tchiwilk), which, by-the-by, he forces the peasants to cultivate gratuitously, by violence. He met the other day a young Bulgarian about twenty-five years of age, and asked for the loan of his horse. The young man informed him that the horse was just then at work in the enclosure. Enraged by this refusal, Hamidaah dealt the young fellow such a blow on the head with his gun that it killed him on the spot.

3. A Turk found a cow belonging to the herd of a Bulgarian straying in one of his fields without more ado he at once fastened the man guarding them to a tree and put five balls through his body.

4. At Podles several Turks seized upon a woman whose husband was unfortunately in exile in Asia. They took her to their homes and most grossly ill-treated and assaulted her. She complained to the authorities at Welles, who refused to seek out the criminals. The unfortunate woman dares not return to her village, and is now at Welles, supported by the ecclesiastical community.

5. In the village of Vinitchany, the Turks took violent possession of a young girl and forced her to embrace the Mahomedan religion. The peasantry appealed to the authorities, who called in the police, and the complainants were taken off to prison. The wretched girl was among the prisoners and was heard to call out in a voice quivering with emotion and agony : "Oh, God ! are we handed over to tyrants, or have we a King to protect us, have been torn from my family and barbarously outraged and no one says a word in my defence." She was ultimately sent back to her home, but her assailants went unpunished.

6. In the village of Nogilovo three Bulgarians were discovered massacred, and their bodies most shamefully mutilated. Their eyes were first put out, then their noses were cut off, then their hands and feet were amputated, and finally their arms were fastened behind them and their heads were cut off. These three unhappy victims were the village priest, a peasant who had brought him bread, and a passerby who happened to be on the spot at the time of the crime.

7. In the neighbourhood of the village of Grasko the body of an honest Bulgarian was found cowardly assassinated, and beside it lay his son grievously wounded.

8. In one of the villages near Velesse a messenger whose horse was walking behind him was accosted by a Turk who requested the loan of the horse. On the man's refusal the Turk struck him dead with a blow on the head.

9. In the villages of Nogayfzy and at Teherivino Bulgarians have recently been murdered by Turks, and in all these cases not the smallest effort is ever made to trace out and punish the guilty parties.

These atrocities are revolting to us, but the saddest part of them is the reflection that they are the necessary outcome of the situation created by Europe's intervention. Formerly it was to the interest of the Turks to treat the Bulgarians—who are the agricultural labourers—well ; but since Europe has promised a better government and an autonomy based on the principle of the most numerous nationality, the Mussulman's aim is to exterminate as many Christians as poss

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

ALTHOUGH the rise in the Paris exchange would rather point to money tending dearer again in London, Stock Exchange quotations are all firmer, Consols by ⅛ and Rupee Paper by ¼. French Rentes in Paris are also ⅛ up at 108⅛.

In the London Produce markets, with the exception of a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in Rapeseed, the only change is in Wheat, which is showing increased firmness, Liverpool arrival prices being 1d. to 2d. per cental higher, and London 3d. to 6d. per quarter.

Cotton in Liverpool continues dull, the sales yesterday being only 8,000 bales again, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices are unaltered, but American arrivals are 1-32d. to 3-64d. better, whilst in New York ready Mid-Uplands are 1-16 cent and futures 8 points up. The receipts to date are :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Monday's receipts	38,000	47,000	41,000
Four days' do.	142,000	131,000	123,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,635,000	2,511,000	2,545,000

We have again had a quiet, if a firm, market here. Prices are strongly held by sellers, but buyers are still unable, as a general rule, to pay them ; so little actual business results. In New Crops we hear of purchases of Good Bengals for January at Rs. 154, Good Julgaum at Rs. 188, and F. G. F. at Rs. 180 for March. For Broach there are buyers at Rs. 219, but no good sellers.

In WHEAT and SEEDS there is no material change. The increased firmness in the former article at home is more than counterbalanced by the rise in freights. Linseed ready is quoted at Rs. 6-5½ per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue very firm, and rates still tend upwards. For Liverpool ready 18s. 9d. is quoted for Wheat. Forward engagements throughout the season for Trieste and Venice have been made at 35s. payable here, and for Continental ports March-shipment and later is quoted 25s., and even at that shipowners do not appear disposed to fix their steamers in advance.

IMPORTS are generally quiet at unchanged values.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet, with more disposition generally shown by the banks to buy than sell, and rates are 1-32d. lower. In the afternoon there was the usual cessation of business on Council draft day, and the result of the biddings will guide the market for the close of the mail. To present appearance last week's rates will barely be repeated, and if better is not done we may look to going easier. Closing rates to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 7 5-32d. per rupee
do	Telegraphic	1s. 7 3-32d. "
do	3 Months' sight	1s. 7 5-16d. "
Credits	3 " "	1s 7 7-16d. "
Francs	3 " "	2·05½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm again, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 100¼, at which business has been done. Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 102⅜ to ¾.

SHARES :—Spinning Companies are steady, and generally speaking unaltered. Maneckjee Petits have improved to Rs. 1,250 and Jewraz Balloo to Rs. 1,195. Sholapore are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 1,450, Prince of Wales Press shares are firm at Rs. 635, Bombay-Burmah Trading Company shares are again Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 4,825.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	95

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Cot'nand Co.	1,33[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 184	540
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	117
Alfred Mf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhowanigur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Budneiraj Mf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	2·0
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1[illegible]	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	78[illegible]
D. Spinning	3,000	2[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	..	375
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 37½	815
Fazulbhoy Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,[illegible]72	1,000	25	710
Golam Baba S. Co.	9,000	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	345
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50[illegible]	70	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 70	1,225
Ingli Coal Mills Co.	1,440	50	500	Rs. 20	52
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00[illegible]	1, 0 ..	..	335
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spn. Co.	1,340	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 40	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1, 00	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 40	1,195
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 30	830
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 40	955
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	1[illegible]	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	3,000	1,000	1,000	165	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	4,080	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	350	2[illegible]	Rs. 9	225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,450
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 45	1,010
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2	555
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5.0	400	400	Rs. 10	250
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25[illegible]	250	62	23[illegible]
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	185
Queen Spinning	800	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	820
Ripon	611	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 5[illegible]	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 70	1,450
Soonderdas	650	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25[illegible]	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	61[illegible]
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,[illegible]00	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 25	740

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	230	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small share)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	345
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bre.l's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	200
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	600
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,0[illegible]	12[illegible]	125	11½	380
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	..	1,510
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	5[illegible]	300	300	12	190
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1[illegible]	1,340
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	5[illegible]
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	2[illegible]	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	1[illegible]	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	415
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12[illegible]	Rs. 10	215
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	635
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaab Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 80	535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	212
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1[illegible]	..	102
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	575
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6[illegible]	106 99
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,825
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	75	980
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10[illegible]
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	132
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	324
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	323
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	1½	24
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	..	75
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Scoundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	135	75	...	1,10 x

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1314 tons, Captain N. Harrison, will sail to-day for Coconada in ballast.

THE schooner Sarah Smith, 193 tons, Captain W. Waller, will sail to-day for Natal, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. B. Izon, Surgeon Hewitt, Mr. F. Weak, Mr. J. Fewulls, and 25 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Bhownuggur (s). Secundra (s)	Nacoda .... Macaulay ..	Bhownuggur. Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Gordon, Harrison, to Coconada.
Schooner Sarah Smith, Waller, to Natal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
28 Governor (s) ....Valiant .....Liverpool, Oct. 25.
29 El Dorado (s) ....Smith .....London, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 28.—Steamer Mahratta. Ship Iron Cross.
Nov. 29.—Barque Ruth Topping.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FROM LONDON.
Persia s—67 cases whisky, Barton and Co.
Peshawar s—14 cases cheese, provision, &c., E. Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Rydal Hall s—3,943 copper tiles, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Nubia s—5 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pandora s—10 bales papers, Wallace and Co.
Titania s—2 cases embossed papers and 2 cases orsidew, M. Goolam Hoosein.

FROM HULL.
Bassano s—100 drums linseed oil, E. E. Kurwa ; 25 cases matches, A. Shaikdum.

FROM ANTWERP.
Bassano s—71 packages glassware, J. Rahimtoola ; 11 packages glassware, H. Tyeb Adam ; 69 packages glassware, Jaffer Runmul ; 200 boxes candles, A. Blascheck and Co ; 382 boxes window glass, A. Noorbhoy ; 1,212 packages window glass and iron wire nails, H. Lalimeya ; 3 drums linseed oil, Peroshaw Pestonjee.
Peshawar s—4 cases playing cards, E. A. Hoosein.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 2nd December, 1884.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·025
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·2
Dew Point	58·6
Relative humidity of Air	·527
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·6
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NNW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	328

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

328-84—In person—(a pauper) Amina Beebee vs. Khadeja Bebee—In person.
331-84—Nanu and H.—Bomonjee Byramjee Baria vs Jehangir Sorabjee Jamsetjee Batliwala—J. C. Canna.
335-84—Tyabjee and D.—Balcrustna Sazba vs. Narayen Sazba and others—Jefferson B. and D., and in person.
341-84—Chalk and W.—Wishwanath Jugonath and others vs. Harrichundra Ramchundra and others.—In person.
350-84—Hore, C. and B.—Vinayek Vishwanath vs. Nanabhoy Vishwanath.
356-84—Payne G. and S.—Maribai and another vs. Waljl Soonderji—Tyabji and D.
357-84—Nanu and H.—Hirji Dustomji Behleopatell vs. Bai Soonabai and others—Ardesir and H.
358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhaggwan and another vs. Nanee—Little, S. F. & N.
361-84—Manuklal M.—Haridas Gigabhai vs.—Runchordas Callianjee and another—Payne G. and S.
363-84—Hore C. and B.—George Steward Forbes and others vs. Mooljee Jairam and others—Pestonjee K. and C. L. & C.
364-84—Tyabjee and D.—(for pauper) Luximbai vs. Premjee Isaur—Janardhan G.
371-84—Tyabjee and D.—(for pauper) Hurkorebai vs. Boghabai Nan'bhai.—In person.
372-84—Hore C. and B.—Hajee Oosman vs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman and others—Jefferson B. and D. and Macfarlane and E.
374-84—Jefferson B. and D.—Hai Sarabai vs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman.
375-84—In person—Bhau Daji Borekar and others vs Annubhai and others—In person.
378-84—Janardhan G.—Radhabai vs. Savitribai—C. A Winter.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For Consent Decree.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

176-83—Thakordass and D.—Shri Shamsutsingjee Soorsu-ji vs. Joosub Hajee Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
306-83—Tobin and R.—Patrick Francis Gallagher vs. Charles Swinhoe—F. A. Little.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.
Johnson, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Lawe, Lieut., 7th Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Poona.
Melliss, Lieut., 9th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Barman, Surg. Major, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.
Bruce, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to Belgaum.

DECEMBER 3.
Grace, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Central Provinces.
Macnaghten, Col., Bombay Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.
Mason, Lieut., 3rd Infantry H. C., from leave, to Jalna.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 3.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 6th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same on parade. In future tram fares will be paid both to and from the parade on Saturdays.

The Executive Committee of the Rifle Association will meet at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's this (Thursday) evening at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—Vol. R. Black, to D Company ; Vol. W. J. McAfee to G Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c
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Plain square Piano..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 785
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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

BINNING—November 23, at 1, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. Binning, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—November 26, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut. E. Thornton Taylor, the Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'BRIEN—PRESTAGE—November 26, at Jallapahar, by the Rev. Father Acursio, O.C., Surgeon-Major Joseph O'Brien, Bengal Medical Service, to Emma Mary Henrietta Prestage, second daughter of Frauklin Prestage, Darjeeling.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

THE news that the Mahdi is dead comes from the Mudir of Dongola, and not through the French Cabinet, who a fortnight ago told us of General Gordon's death, and we shall now see whether M. Ferry or the Mudir is the more reliable channel of information. If it be true we should expect to see the Soudan insurrection at an end, the relief expedition with nothing to relieve but itself, and Lord Wolseley for once without a chance of distinguishing himself. But the Mahdi belongs to the class, of whom Cetewayo was one, who take a deal of killing, and who need to die many times at the hands of the rumour-bearers before they can be deemed to be quite as dead as they ought to be. If he had indeed disappeared from the scene, the only regret that England will associate with his memory will cling rather to the money that he cost her than to the man himself, whose virtues were a little too decidedly Soudanese to be easily appreciated.

THERE is, so far as can be seen, occasion for satisfaction at the decision of the Conference of Berlin in reference to trade and navigation on the Congo. The announcement, indeed, that the Conference has passed a resolution in favour of free trade upon the great African river may mean much or little. But in its most limited significance it supplies a guarantee against the establishment of such a state of affairs on the Congo as that which was contemplated in the agreement negotiated by Lord Granville with Portugal a year ago. We are at least guarded against the worst incidents of an assumption of Portuguese sovereignty over the lower reaches of the river ; and the guarantee ought to be the more effectual inasmuch as it has a collective character. Whether the Conference will find it equally easy to deal with matters on the Niger, where England already has exclusive interests of a very definite kind, has yet to be seen. But the difficulties which surround this part of the question are not greater than those which the Conference has already disposed of, and as the gathering appears to have met under an "agreement to agree," there is not likely to be any serious misunderstanding upon that score. Provided there is a real freedom of trade upon both rivers, England will have no reason to distrust the working of any arrangement that may have been made at Berlin. At the same time, we must not take it for granted that all the Powers have entered the Conference with absolute disinterestedness, or anything approaching it. For instance, although we utterly distrust much that has lately been written about a *rapprochement* between France and Germany, there is good reason to believe that there is an understanding between the two Powers, quite broad enough to cover part, at least, of the ground included within the purview of the Berlin Conference. The understanding is believed to have been to this effect :—France has acquired from the International African Association a right of preemption over its possessions and interests in the region of the Congo, in the event of the Association relinquishing its work there. Germany, on her side, has undertaken to sanction the transaction, on condition that France admits German goods into the territory in question upon the same terms as her own—an extension of the "most favoured nation" rights acquired by Germany under the Treaty of Frankfort of which the neighbours of the two Powers will not fail to take notice. So long as this compact remains unexecuted, the arrangements devised at Berlin may afford adequate protection to the interests of all the nations trading on the Congo. But contingencies are conceivable—they are almost probable—in which the free trade *régime* would be in danger of being adjusted to the special claims of France and Germany.

All this, perhaps, puts the colonial policy of Germany in a light which to a good many people will seem novel and inexplicable. Germany, it has lately been assumed, is following the adventurous example of France, stretching out her hands in all directions, and preparing to take territory wherever she can find any worth taking. She has annexed Angra Pequena ; she has annexed a piece of territory near the Cameroons, and her audacious Consul-General, Dr. Nachtigal, has actually replaced the British flag by the German at Bagidia. As a new step in her career as a colonising Power, she has just sent another famous African explorer, Dr. Gerhard Rolfs, as Consul-General to Zanzibar, and Chauvinist ex-admirals at Berlin are asking if it would not have been as well if he had taken in his valise a commission to proclaim a German Protectorate over the island ruled by Seyid Burgash. Lastly, the staff of the German Foreign Office has just been augmented by the appointment of an under-secretary who must be considered the first Secretary for the Colonies that Germany or any Germanic State has ever had. And then, as though all this were not enough to proclaim the aggressiveness of her policy, Dr. Nachtigal is now on a tour in Namaqualand —the vast unappropriated territory beyond the Orange river, which lies to the west of Cape Colony. In the face of such a formidable succession of facts as these, it requires some confidence in one's knowledge of the case, and in one's theory regarding them, to assert that Germany even now has not, in the accepted sense of the word, any colonial policy at all. There are, it is true, many people in Germany who ask that a colonial empire shall be founded, in which Germans who cannot keep up the struggle for existence at home shall find a career without severing themselves absolutely from the Fatherland. Dr. Geffcken, the most recent exponent of this view, supplies in the *Contemporary Review* as good a case for colonization, as a supplement to emigration, as could well be made out. The only exception to it is that he reckons without his Chancellor. It requires no special knowledge of this question to see that the colonial enterprises upon which Germany has set out have been directly inspired by Prince Bismarck. The first step in this direction, which had for its object the subsidizing of a Hamburg trading company which had begun operations in the Polynesian islands of Samoa, was taken by the Chancellor himself, in the face of the determined, and in the end successful, resistance of the Reichstag. It is therefore of some importance to know that Prince Bismarck has always been decidedly opposed to colonization merely as a means of providing an outlet for the surplus population of Germany. His own view of the matter is that Germany is the right place for Germans to live in, and that the aim of a colonial policy should be, not to find homes for Germans beyond the seas, but to increase the wealth of the Fatherland, and so to make the life of the German artizan and peasant more tolerable. Having helped to make his country strong, his purpose now is to make her rich.

It would thus be easy to show that there is a radical distinction between the German and the French colonial policy. The passion for creating a France beyond sea, with its array of prefects and sub-prefects, and with all the administrative paraphernalia upon which the official system of the French is based, has no counterpart in the modest methods of colonial extension projected by Prince Bismarck. His own account of the matter raises a suspicion whether the English after all are the only people in the world who deserve to be called a nation of shopkeepers. "What we intend to create," he told the Reichstag, "are not provinces ; they are commercial enterprises, with a capacity, however, for possessing and executing rights of sovereignty which will be placed under the patronage of the German Empire." Or as M. Georges Valbert put it in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the other day, "German colonial policy has no other object than to open distant counting-houses which will provide German goods with new markets." And there is one especial distinction between the colonial policies of France and Germany. Prince Bismarck, it is evident, means that the question "will it pay?" shall be considered before any other in deciding whether or not any distant enterprise shall be taken under what he calls "the patronage of the German Empire." His colonies are to be as little governed as possible, they are to be as little garrisoned as possible, and no colony that cannot get on without the help of German regiments is to be recognized. This is a cynical policy, it is true, but then it is cheap, and where the purpose is frankly proclaimed to be commercial, what element can be more important than that of cheapness? The truth is that we must not take too exalted a view of Prince Bismarck's colonial designs. Looked at from the purely political point of view, there is not much in them, and Lord Granville, as a politician could very well say at the Mansion House the other night that the Government regarded them without jealousy. Prince Bismarck once proclaimed himself to be the "Honest Broker" of Europe. If he now proclaims himself the enterprising shopkeeper, other shopkeepers will know that they have a formidable competitior, and they will take measures accordingly.

MORE than one incident of late has awakened the suspicion that the condition of the police force in Bengal is not as it should be. When a man in the position of Mr. Walker, of Purneah, for instance—a man apparently of no small local influence—may be subject to the rough and illegal ill-usage to which testimony has been borne in the proceedings relating to the Purneah case, it is evident that there must be a good deal in the discipline and the control of the police in that part of India which needs to be looked after. It is not surprising, therefore, to find in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reviewing the administration report of the Police Department for the past year some very strong observations on the subject of torture and extortion by the police in Bengal. "It is most unsatisfactory to find," Mr. Rivers Thompson observes, "that in spite of the punishments inflicted this form of offence still continues, and that it is not confined to ignorant police officers of the lower grade." It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that the offence is by no means confined to Bengal. It is not long since we had occasion to call attention to its existence in this Presidency. In Bengal, as in Bombay, the remedy must be sought in the application of somewhat sterner measures to policemen found guilty of wrong-doing of this kind. There is too much reason to suspect that the local courts, with a natural and not wholly unjustifiable bias towards the belief that the police are to be believed against their accusers, and with a feeling perhaps that it is not always good policy to make full proclamation of a policeman's offence, have dealt rather too easily with the offence. Hence Mr. Rivers Thompson points out, as we in effect pointed out a short time since, that in cases where the offence is aggravated by the official position of the offender the court should be pressed, on grounds of public policy, to pass a severe sentence. The evil is so serious that no measure which can legitimately be employed for extirpating it should be omitted. No incident of misgovernment is more pernicious or more calculated to bring law and authority into discredit, and its gravity is not at all exaggerated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when he describes it as "the very worst crime that a police officer can be guilty of." Mr. Rivers Thompson, indeed, has ample opportunity for exercising his zeal for the repression of abuses. A Calcutta paper announces this week, as an open secret, that he has directed an inquiry to be made into the tortures said to be practised in the prisons of Bengal, particularly in the Presidency gaol. If such an inquiry is to be made, it will be more than useless unless it is searching and thorough. But Mr. Rivers Thompson, though he does not always succeed, seldom fails through half doing anything that he undertakes.

WE publish to-day a telegram from Washington which will awaken no small interest in India. The Secretary of the United States Treasury, we learn, recommends the substitution of silver for one and two dollar notes. Whatever may be thought of the proposal in Washington, there is no doubt what the result would be if the question whether it should be adopted or not were submitted to a vote in India. Anything that in the remotest degree promised to increase the demand for silver in the remotest part of the world would be in favour here, at least amongst that part of the community which is daily reminded of the important factor of loss by exchange. The reasons for the recommendation are not clear, nor is much light thrown upon it by the report that was current in New York a few weeks ago, and almost immediately contradicted, that the New York Associated Banks held a much larger amount of silver than was generally supposed, and that they were determined at any cost to replenish their supply of gold. Whatever the reason may be which has actuated the American Finance Minister, his proposal will be hailed with satisfaction in this part of the world, for, whether rightly or wrongly, it will be regarded as supplying one possible element that will work for an improvement in exchange.

IT is expected that Lord Dufferin will arrive in Bombay on Monday afternoon next, and will spend two days in Bombay which will be fully utilised. But the exact programme does not appear to have been decided upon. Lord Ripon will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 15th instant, and will arrive in Bombay on Wednesday afternoon. A great demonstration will be made on his arrival. It is intended that the numerous deputations from the towns and districts of the Deccan and Gujerat who are to present his lordship with addresses will be received by His Excellency in the Town Hall. This will be ample work for one afternoon. The laying of the foundation-stone

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

The entertainment to Lord Ripon to take place on Saturday at the Seven Tanks, a popular show-place some few miles from Calcutta, is to be a grand affair. Great preparations are being made to ensure a complete success.

To-morrow night Lord Ripon attends a performance by the boys of the Catholic Male Orphanage at St. Xavier's College, and is expected to speak.

LATER.

Lord Ripon attended St. Xavier's College this evening on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of its patron saint, and was presented with an address by the students, alluding to the unfeigned and spontaneous enthusiasm characterising his reception everywhere as a proof that his administration had been exceptionally successful, and expressing thanks for the Education Commission, the results of which must be a most potent means of the future advancement of the country, and for the special interest taken in their institution. His Lordship had numbered himself amongst its best benefactors and most earnest patrons.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Viceroy's Council on Saturday Mr. Ilbert will introduce a Bill to amend the law in force in the Panch Mahals, and move that it be sent to the Government of Bombay for opinion, also that the Bill and statement of objects and reasons be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and such other languages as the local Government thinks fit.

Sir A. Colvin will move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act.

Mr. Ilbert will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act 2 of 1880, relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 3.

Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, is gazetted Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year in the place of Mr. Firth.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

The latest Bengal weather reports show that the condition of affairs continues to improve, and that prices are falling generally. The outlook is much better in the affected districts.

The *Indian Mirror* appears to-day with an account of Lord Ripon's reception printed in gold.

FATAL AFFRAY ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

At the Calcutta Sessions to-day, a sailor named George Francis was charged with causing the death of Henry Shore, chief officer of the American barque Fanny Schofield, at Chittagong on the 1st October. The prisoner and the deceased had words on the voyage from New York. On the date of the occurrence the deceased set prisoner to scrub the paint work on deck, and reprimanded him for the slow manner in which he was doing it. Some words passed, and when the deceased turned away the prisoner suddenly followed him, reached round his waist, and stabbed him in the abdomen with a sheath knife. The deceased got hold of a capstan bar to defend himself, and prisoner stabbed him a second time in the chest. The second officer went to the rescue with a belaying pin, when the prisoner seized the capstan bar, which had been dropped by the deceased, and assaulted him, striking him on the right elbow and left hand. The chief officer died the same night. The Civil Surgeon, who examined the wounds, said that either of them would have proved fatal. The evidence showed that deceased had systematically abused and bullied the men on the voyage. The jury found the prisoner guilty of homicide not amounting to murder, and recommended him to mercy on the ground of grave provocation. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ALLEGED DEATH OF THE MAHDI.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Telegrams received from Dongola announce that the Mudir learns the Mahdi is dead.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

In the House of Lords last night the First Lord of the Admiralty made a statement concerning the state of the Navy. England, he said, was determined to maintain her supremacy at sea, and had at present forty-six ironclads against thirty-one possessed by France.

The British Government intends to construct four ironclads next year, and two rams, five belted and ten torpedo cruisers, besides thirty torpedo boats, within the next five years, costing, exclusive of the four ironclads, £3,100,000, plus £1,600,000 for guns and £825,000 for fortifying our coaling stations.

His lordship said that the Secretary of State for War had now under consideration the question of improvement in the defences of our harbours at home and abroad.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

WADY HALFA, DEC. 2.

The first batch of whale boats, with the engineers on board, has arrived at Dongola.

THE CRISIS AT CAPE COLONY.

DURBAN, DEC. 3.

The Premier of Cape Colony has made a speech in which he identified himself with the Dutch party. He eulogised the Bechuanaland raiders, and censured the policy of Sir Hercules Robinson. Public opinion throughout Cape Coleny is indignant and excited.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury recommends substituting silver for one and two dollar notes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, DEC. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vorwarts, from Trieste, left here for Bombay yesterday at midnight.

COLOMBO, DEC 3.

Mail Steamer Nepaul from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 7-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings.....	5 4½
8½lbs. do.	6 4½
40s. Mule Twist.....	0 9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ ,, ,, ...	81¾
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan (ex coupon) ...	102⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	108¾
Bar Silver.....	49½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1 7 1/16
Arrivals—Yeddo and Monkseaton.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, December 2.

10 p.m.	71·8

WEDNESDAY, December 3.

6 a.m.	70·1
10 a.m.	76·7
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	82·1

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on the 12th inst., at 4-30 p.m.

THE new church which has been built at Parel, for the use of the employés of the G. I. P. R. and the B. B. and C. I. R. Companies, will be consecrated this afternoon. The church has been built at a cost of Rs. 36,000, a portion of which still remains to be raised. Funds are also required for building a school in connection with the church, a site for which has been purchased by His Excellency the Governor.

THE P. & O. Company have received a telegram from Brindisi, stating that "arrivals there from India are now free from quarantine, provided the bill of health is clean," so that passengers can now proceed from Bombay to Brindisi by every mail.

WE learn that Lord Dufferin will perform on Tuesday next, at 8-30 a.m., the ceremony of opening the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel, established under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE employés of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Mill have subscribed to the Ripon Memorial Fund through the *East Gutter* Rs. 215. The employés of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company also have subscribed Rs. 357.

CHOLERA has broken out at Colem and Sanvordem (Goa), and the labourers working on the railway are in a panic and going away. The engineers and other employés have returned to Margaum and Marmagoa. A sanitary cordon has been placed to prevent the people of the infected districts from crossing into the villages, and a police force has been despatched to maintain order. Dr. Belarmino Frias, who was deputed to render medical aid, has telegraphed calling for assistance, as the disease is spreading rapidly. Probably a lazaretto will be opened at Reis-Magos. His Excellency the Governor-General, who with his family has been for a change at Ponda, has returned to Cabo.

THE Principal of the Elphinstone High School, writing to us yesterday, says:—"The Elphinstone High School is closed to-day, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D., once Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Director of Public Instruction in the Presidency of Bombay, whose distinguished administration, at first of the Elphinstone College, then of the local University, and lastly of the whole Educational Department in this Presidency, has been always remembered with warm admiration and sincere gratitude by his many colleagues, subordinates, and pupils." The Sir J. J. Institution, Fort High School, and other educational establishments in the city were also closed yesterday.

WE are informed by Mr. Farnham, the American Consul, that "a most interesting display is made in the World's Centennial Exhibition at New Orleans by the Department of State. The space occupied by the Department is circular and represents the world. It is divided into five sections which represent the five great geographical divisions of the world, viz., America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia. The purpose of the display is to illustrate the resources of the world, and to show the various channels for the development of the world's industry. It is particularly the purpose of the display to show the part taken by the United States in the commerce of the world. Over the space devoted to each continental group will be hung the flags of the countries represented, which will be draped so as to form a canopy over the entire display. Grouping into the various sections is like going to different countries of the earth. The cotton industry of the world is fully shown, and the exhibits afford valuable information to the dealers in that staple."

THE total cost of the Tichborne litigation, *Truth* learns from a legal contemporary, amounted to the trifling figure of £91,677 12s. 2d. This included, besides the costs in the great case of Tichborne v. Lushington, the costs of two actions in respect of the Doughty estates and two probate actions in which the Claimant sought letters of administration to Lady Tichborne. The Tichborne and Doughty Settled Estates Act was passed to provide for the raising of funds to meet this gigantic lawyers' bill

THE *Academy* understands that Dr. J. Burgess, the archæologist for Southern and Western India, has at present in preparation the following works:—(1) a volume on the Buddhist Stupas at Amaravati and Jaggayapet, which he examined early in 1882; but the sculptures he then packed were not taken to Madras till last season, where they have now been photographed. (2) On the Mohammedan Architecture of Gujerat, illustrated by a large and very fine series of drawings and photographs. (3) On the great Hindu temple of Rameswaram and the architecture of Madura in Southern India. (4) A volume of Inscriptions from the South is being printed at Madras and is nearly complete. (5) Another containing lists of ancient remains throughout the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts, with inscriptions, is being printed at Bombay. The following surveys are also in progress, viz:—(1) The seven Pagodas near Madras, on which it is intended to publish a monograph; (2) the Hindu remains at Hampi or Bijyanuggur, illustrated with a complete series of architectural drawings; (3) the earliest temples and inscriptions at Conjeveram; and (4) the early and mediæval antiquities of Dharwar and neighbouring districts in the south of the Bombay Presidency. Dr. Burgess has only recently recovered from an operation for cataract, which has somewhat retarded the preparation of his work.

LORD LYTTON is said to have just completed a new metrical romance, which is likely to be published shortly.

MESSRS. TRUBNER AND Co. have in the press, and will publish early next year, a new volume of verse by Mr. Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia." It will be called "The Secret of Death; with Some Collected Poems"—that which gives a title to the book being a version, in a popular and novel form, of the "Katha Upanishad," from the Sanskrit.

REFERRING to the alleged sale of liquors by clubs to non-members, the Allahabad paper says:—"It is not to be supposed the traffic in question has been carried on to any great extent; but it is only fair that it should be stopped altogether, in the interests of the regular trader, who pays for a license. From the trader's point of view, it is bad enough that clubs should be allowed to supply the outdoor wants of their own members, but the grievance, after all, is not a serious one. What, however, would be thought if a club took to purveying for a Viceroy? Of course, the supposition is purely mythical, but it would be interesting to hear Lord Ripon's views on the matter."

THE assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the first seven months of the current financial year was Rs. 2,32,59,007, and of those coined and examined Rs. 2,59,66,368.

THE amount of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills from the 1st of April last to the 29th of November was £7,525,000, which leaves a balance of £7,143,945 to be remitted during the remainder of the current financial year.

THE value of gold imported to this country from the 1st of April last to the end of October was Rs. 3,60,00,541, and of that exported Rs. 57,291; whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 5,13,35,603, and of that exported Rs. 1,23,80,790. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 7,48,88,093.

IT is announced that the Maharaja of Durbhunga has expressed his intention of subscribing handsomely to the fund which is being raised in Calcutta with the cost of sending an Indian team to Wimbledon to compete for the Kolhapore Cup.

REPORTS from Kabul received at Lahore state that the Afghan Boundary Commission passed by Herat on the 15th ult., but that they were not allowed to enter the city. The Governor of Herat has sent some men of influence to join Colonel Ridgeway's camp. Letters are sent to Kabul regularly by sowars. The Governors of Kandahar, Herat, Girishk, and Furrah have received strict orders to take every care of the Commission, and to inform the Ameer regularly regarding its movements and progress.

THE list of gentlemen who have passed the examination before the Council of Legal Education held at Lincoln's Inn in October last includes the following:—Khirode Behary Dutt, Lincoln's Inn; Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, Inner Temple; Mohammed Abdul Majid, Middle Temple; Jijibhai Edulji Modi, Lincoln's Inn; Moung Bah Ohn, Middle Temple; Syed Mahomed Habib Ullah, Middle Temple. The following amongst other students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Law:—Kumar Shri Harbhamji, Lincoln's Inn; Mahomed Abdul Jall, Middle Temple; Byramji Rustomji Colabavala, Lincoln's Inn; Namasawayam Tyagaraja, Lincoln's Inn.

THE returns of the railway-borne traffic of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for the quarter ending the 30th June last show a marked falling off in the wheat trade as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The exports of wheat for the second quarter of 1883 were 40,97,170 maunds, whereas this year the returns show only 14,36,000 maunds, a decrease of 27 lakhs, or two-thirds of the former total. The explanation of this lies in the fact that 1883 was altogether an exceptional year, large orders having been received from English merchants owing to reports of a partial failure of the red winter wheat in America. The diminution was estimated by the American Agricultural Department to be not less than 77 million bushels, or more than one-fifth of the average produce. When compared with the exports of the corresponding quarter of 1882, or with the average exports since 1879, those of the quarter under notice show no decrease. The other items of traffic show little more than the average fluctuations. In exports there was a decrease, excluding wheat, of two lakhs of maunds, and in imports an increase of about half a lakh. Oilseeds, which form the principal exports after wheat, increased slightly in quantity, but decreased in value, and cotton decreased slightly owing to large exports during the first quarter of the year. If the cotton traffic of the entire half-year be taken into account, it shows an increase of 80,000 maunds as compared with the previous year.

IT appears that New York was the deciding State in the recent Presidential election in the United States. The majority there for Mr. Cleveland is estimated at 1,240 in a poll of nearly a million and a quarter; besides New York, Mr. Cleveland has carried the "solid South" (though with small majorities in Virginia, West Virginia, and Florida) with its 153 votes, Indiana (15), Connecticut (6), and New Jersey (9). The majority in New York is thus so small that it is not surprising that the Republicans should allege that a fair count of the votes would turn the scale and give New York and the Presidency to Mr. Blaine. The feeling, however, seems to be very strong that the returns (which were practically identical in all newspapers except the *Tribune*) are correct, and that this is a last effort of party feeling. Both parties have appointed committees to watch over the official counting of the votes. Great excitement has prevailed concerning an alleged plot of the Republican leaders to secure a plurality in favour of Mr. Blaine, and the attempt to do so would, it is said, have even possibly led to a civil war. The excitement, however, is rapidly subsiding, and business is resuming its usual course.

MR. HEALY, M. P., has been called to the Irish Bar.

THE story recently circulated in England to the effect that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had failed in the attempt to float a Chinese loan is said to be wholly incorrect. The facts are these:—The Viceroy of Canton, in pursuance of a previous arrangement, and by the authority of an imperial decree, borrowed 3,000,000 taels from the bank; the latter then offered a portion of the loan in Hongkong and Shanghai. 1,600,000 taels were immediately taken up at par, and 500,000 at 4 per cent. discount. The bank accepted the former, and declined the latter. When it is remembered that China is now at war, that the loan was a provincial one, secured on provincial revenues, and that the interest was less than that of former Chinese loans, the result appears a proof of increasing confidence in the financial probity of the Chinese Government. In June and August of the present year the Chinese paid off the last instalments of the two loans of 1877 and 1878, and in February, 1885, the last instalment of the loan of 1874 will be paid.

MDME. ADELINA PATTI'S divorce from the Marquis de Caux has been pronounced by the Civil Tribunal of Paris. It was Mdme. Patti who, immediately after the Divorce Bill was passed, presented the first petition; but a cross-petition was subsequently presented by the Marquis de Caux, the person in whose favour the decree of separation was some years ago granted. Under these circumstances the court have taken cognizance only of the petition of the Marquis, and have pronounced the divorce "for his benefit," and consequently against Mdme. Patti.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Presidency Pay and Pension Office, Calcutta, moved into the new Military Account Offices building, in Coilah Ghaut-street, on Monday last. The whole of the Military Account Offices are now under one roof.

THE Agent for Government Consignments has moved his office into the Government building at 5, Strand, known as Somerset Buildings, lately vacated by the Controller, Military Accounts.

THE Government of India have recognised the hospital formed at Tespore for the Akha Expedition as a "general" one, and the one formed at Dejoomookh as a "base depôt" one, and have given the medical charge allowances accordingly.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT PATRICK JOSEPH THORPE, Royal Irish Rifles, has been promoted Quartermaster, *vice* Lawrence Duffy, superseded for absence without leave.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles had their first church parade on Sunday last. The corps fell in at headquarters, 6, Lindsay-street, at 6-40 a.m., and marched thence, headed by the fifes and drums, to St. John's Church, where service was performed by the Revd. W. H. Kay, Honorary Chaplain of the corps. Captain Rose read the lessons. On the march back from church a dog-cart and brougham collided in Old court House-street, a lady being thrown from the former rather heavily.

MAJOR T. F. BRUCE, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel S. T. Browne, on furlough.

MAJOR A. N. SANDILAND has been appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Bruce, and Captain E. B. T. Vaughan to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Sandiland.

LIEUTENANT J. ROSS, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, Cawnpore, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the 2nd Battalion of the Border Regiment, stationed in Ireland, and is expected to leave India by the trooper of the 21st January to join his new corps.

LIEUTENANT R. F. H. ANDERSON, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jullunder, for a short period.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. DUKE, Medical Officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, *vice* Surgeon-Major H.S.D. Compigne, M.D., retired.

THE services of Surgeon-Major W. S. Fox' Indian Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

LIEUTENANT J. C. MERCER, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, has resigned his commission.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. MACRAE, M.B., Indian Medical Department, has been appointed Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL G. BIDIE, M.B., C.I.E., has been appointed to the Administrative Medical Staff, British Burmah Division.

MAJOR W. H. WILSON, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been granted leave on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

LIEUTENANT D. J. SHAW, 14th Madras Infantry, has been directed to join the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT J. O'BRIEN, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The following was the parade state of the corps on Wednesday morning at the Oval:—3 officers, 4 instructors, 28 volunteers, and 44 cadets; total 79.

COURT-MARTIALS.—At a European District Court-martial held at Kirkee on the 28th November, Gunner George William Hore, F Battery 1st Brigade R. A., was arraigned upon the following charge:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that at Kirkee on the 15th November, 1884, he stabbed Gunner William Bowers, D Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, with a cavalry sword. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for forty-two days. At a European District Court-martial held at Satara on the 27th November Corporal William Price, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, was charged with drunkenness at Satara, on the 14th November, when in command of the quarter-guard detachment, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment. The court found himguilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks. At the same Court-martial Private John Jackson, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—Firstly, Drunkenness on duty at Satara, on the 14th day of November, when on the uarter Guard, detachment 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment. Secondly, striking his superior officer, Corporal William Price. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days. At a European District Court-martial held at Kirkee on the 26th November, Sergeant R Hayhurst, Royal Engineers, was arraigned upon the following charge:—Drunkenness on duty at New Jhansi, Kirkee, at or about 11 a. m. on the 16th November, when making a report, in the course of his duty, to Sergeant Major R. Dickie, Sappers and Miners. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the rank of corporal. At a European District Court-martial held at Poona on the 26th November, Private William Bonser, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—Firstly,—failing to appear at the place of parade. Secondly,—losing by neglect his equipment. Thirdly,—losing by neglect his regimental necessaries. Fourthly,—conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that at Poona on the 11th November he used threatening language to Private William Gray, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, a sentry on No 4 post of the quarter-guard, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I will punch your head off, and if I had a bayonet I would stick it right through you." Fifthly,—striking his superior officer. Assistant Apothecary R Roache, Subordinate Medical Department, in the face with his clenched fist. The court found the prisoner, guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good one bayonet, at Rs. 2-8-8.

AN OLD RUMOUR REVIVED.—It is again rumoured that our Volunteers will ere long separate from the Bombay Volunteers, and form a distinct Rifle Corps. A promise was made that, if the Poona and Kirkee Volunteers mustered over 150 members, Government would sanction the services of a paid Adjutant. Since the formation of the cadet company, and owing to recent enrolments, the required number has now been exceeded; but the separation is attended with some difficulties, the greatest being the maintenance of a regimental band. The majority of the members are in favour of the proposal, and it it said that if the separation is sanctioned by Government, several gentlemen high in the service will consent to join as officers. It is also generally believed that a large number of our young men who have hitherto withheld from the Volunteer movement will, by some influence and a little pressure, join the ranks.—*Deccan Herald.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.—The barometer has fallen over Northern India and Burma; it has risen over the central parts of the country and the whole of the peninsula. The general distribution of pressure is unaltered. A large high-pressure area overlying Northern and Central India, and relatively low readings being reported from the West Coast. The wind has increased in force in Bombay, but has fallen to a calm in the Punjab. Elsewhere there is little change. At Wellington the weather is overcast, but the sky is generally clear or only slightly clouded, and the only rainfall reported is slight showers in the Carnatic. In Bombay, the Central Provines, and Central India there has been a decided fall of temperature, but changes generally are irregular. Rain to-day:—Negapatam, ½ inch. Previously *nil.*

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a sub-leader of your issue of the 24th nstant, you refer to the suppression of the slave trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa, and while alluding to the important help rendered in this connection by His Highness the Rao of Cutch, you cannot say how far the influence of the Rao had to do with the suppression of the slave trade in Africa. In justice to the Cutch State, and for the information of your readers, I may be allowed to state that the ready way suggested by Dr. Livingstone—to bring the powerful influence of the Rao of Cutch to bear upon the Banias (Cutchi traders)—was resorted to by the Government of India, and the influence of the Rao did considerably help in putting down that inhuman traffic in 1873. The then Dewan of Cutch, Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahbudin, was specially deputed to accompany Sir Bartle Frere's mission, and the Government of India thus acknowledged the valuable assistance given by the late Rao, H. H. Sir Pragmaljee:—"The prompt co-operation on the part of His Highness in the endeavours which are being made by the British Government to suppress an inhuman traffic are highly appreciated by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and I am directed to request that the Rao may be informed of the deep gratification with which His Excellency in Council has received the intelligence of the cordial support spontaneously offered by His Highness." The Secretary of State, too, communicated to the Rao "the high appreciation of Her Majesty's Government of the conduct of His Highness in this matter."

Again, the Government of Cutch has long had friendly connection with the Arab rulers of Muscat and Zanzibar, and communications by royal kharitas are occasionally exchanged between both the rulers. So recently as 1879 the Sultan of Muscat sent to the Rao of Cutch some tokens of friendship, which, among other things, included a splendid elephant; and the latter in return presented the ruler of Muscat with a good working steam launch, and some articles of local manufacture, such as a Cutch silver globe-shaped tea set, &c.

Thus it is that the British Government possess in the Rao of Cutch an important ally on this side of India whose internal resources and external wide influence can be counted upon for the suppression of the slave trade.

Nov. 27. VERITAS.

THE PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Common Sense," who is evidently a Goanese, states in his letter which appears in your issue of to-day that the Masonic Government of Lisbon does not prohibit the promulgation of Papal Bulls in the churches. I say that it does, inasmuch as the Bishop of Guarda (a diocese in Lisbon) has just been censured for causing the last Brief *Humanum Genus* against secret societies to be read in his churches; so that it is clear that in his case the censure was not passed through fear of his accepting direct any Papal decree on the abolition of the Padroado in British India, or for his causing the Brief to be published in the *Official Gazetteer*, which he never did; it was simply because the said Brief was too galling to the Masonic ministers of the Lisbon Government.

As for the Padroado, I know the Lisbon Government care little or nothing for it, and therefore, notwithstanding the fact that the House of Deputies (not of the Lords) some twenty years ago declared *Bens Meritos de Patria* those four priests in Bombay who had been excommunicated by the Papal Brief *Probe Nostio*, it did not at all censure or remove the Archbishop of Goa for giving effect to that Brief without Royal placet, and for punishing with suspension and excommunication the said four unfortunate priests! Will "Common Sense" tell us why the Archbishop Dom Armorim was not then recalled or censured by the Lisbon Government for violating the laws of the realm?

As regards the fear that the present Archbishop may accept a Papal decree abolishing the Padroado in British India without a Royal placet, your correspondent will greatly err if he thinks that a placet from the King of Portugal is necessary for Briefs or orders affecting the churches situated in territories now belonging to the British Crown. I say that none is needed, because the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa over churches in British India is an extraordinary delegated one and for a certain period only, and that it ceases the moment the delegation is not renewed by His Holiness. I say further, that it is ridiculous on the part of Portugal to claim the right of patronage in Bombay, Salsette, Bassein, etc., when those countries are no longer possessions of the Portuguese Crown. It might as well to-morrow claim the right of patronage over the churches in Spain because it did possess it when Spain was a Portuguese country. My humble advice to my Goanese friends is to respectfully ask His Holiness not to deprive the Archbishop of Goa of the honorary title of Primate of the East, and to allow him always to be styled *Primas de Oriente*, just as the Archbishop of Braga in Portugal is still called Primate of Spain (*Primas de Hespanhas*).

I hope, sir, you will be so kind as to advocate the just cause of the millions of Roman Catholics in India (British subjects), and draw the attention of the British Government to the immediate necessity of putting a check to the pretensions of the Crown of Portugal to exercise any rights over churches in British India and in opposition to the wishes of its loyal subjects (British) without, at least, a Royal placet from our beloved Queen and Empress of India.

NOV. JUSTICE.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter (chairman), Col. Merewether, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Geary, Mr. Thorburn, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, and R. N. Khote.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Town Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Littlewood and Pallonjee for the Malabar Hill reservoir works, subject to the sanction of the Corporation.

FOUNDATION CEREMONY OF THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

Mr. Banajee proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction from the surplus cash balance a sum, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, to provide for the cost of performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Offices and Hall by Lord Ripon. Mr. Banajee said the ceremony should be worthy of the occasion.

The Chairman seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sayani said that at first sight he was disposed to regard the sum of Rs. 10,000 as very exorbitant, but he had since learnt that the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Cama Hospital had cost Rs. 5,000.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

The Council proceeded to the consideration of the budget estimates for 1885-8, and commenced with the detailed statement of the Town Council and Corporation establishment. The total for the year was put down at Rs. 44,748, as against Rs. 43,876 in the budget estimate for the current year. The principal items were Rs. 13,800 for the Secretary and his personal allowance for approved service, Rs. 3,228 for office salaries, and Rs. 18,720 fees of councillors. It was moved by Dr. Blanc, and seconded by Mr. Sayani, that the items should be adopted *en bloc*. Mr. Nowrojee requested that a note might be taken of his objection with regard to the enhancement of salaries and the increase in the establishments.

The Chairman reminded Mr. Nowrojee that the Town Council and Corporation establishment only was before them.

Mr. Nowrojee submitted that the whole of the establishments were collectively before them, and that any member was entitled to remark on the general aspect of the expenditure.

The Chairman.—You can make your objection item by item as they come before us.

An amendment was proposed by Dr. Peterson, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in accordance with which each item was taken separately. The statement was, however, adopted without alteration.

The next detailed statement of expenditure considered was the Municipal Commissioner's establishment.

Mr. Nowrojee strongly objected to the creation of the appointments of two clerks on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 respectively, saying that there would be no finality in regard to their expenditure, if they went on increasing the establishments every year. In Government establishments additions were not annually made to the expenditure, as they were doing here.

The Chairman reminded Mr. Nowrojee that it was only very recently that on his representation the Government had sanctioned an increase in the detective department, which was rendered necessary by the growing population of this city. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee replied that he was referring to the Secretariat and the Accountant-General's Offices when he made his remark.

Dr. Blanc proposed that the increase be sanctioned.

Mr. Sayani, in seconding the motion, observed that it would be false economy to withhold the sanction if the Municipal Commissioner thought it absolutely necessary.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that business was increasing in the various departments; adding that the clerks in his office had always very arduous duties to perform. There could be surely no finality in their expenditure. With increasing education the people were getting more and more alive to their rights; they wrote more complaints than before, whenever they supposed that they did not get their rights. To dispose of all the correspondence work, with as little delay as possible, an extra establishment was quite necessary.

The additional expenditure was then sanctioned.

As to the law charges, the estimate entered in the budget was Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Nowrojee said that, as was done by some Corporations in England, tenders might be invited for doing the legal work of the Municipality. (Laughter.) He simply threw out a suggestion in the hope that if it were carried out in practice, it might be of some pecuniary advantage.

Mr. Sayani observed that no respectable solicitor in Bombay would think of entering into a contract with the Municipality. If he did so, his name would be struck off the rolls of the Law Society.

In the course of further discussion, the Commissioner said Rs. 18,000 for law charges would be much nearer the mark than Rs. 12,000.

On the motion of Dr. Peterson, seconded by the Chairman, the sum was accordingly increased from twelve to eighteen thousand rupees.

The estimate of expenditure for the whole establishment was put down at a total of Rs. 66,910 as against Rs. 60,470 for the previous year.

The Controller's Department (including audit, account, and store departments) was put down at Rs. 55,270 for the ensuing year as against Rs. 51,578 for the current twelve months. This was under consideration when the Council adjourned, until Saturday, when special meeting will be held.

LORD RIPON AND THE ARYA DNYAN VARDHAK SABHA.

A MEETING of the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha was held on Tuesday night in the Mahanwady in Kalbadevi to vote a farewell address to Lord Ripon. The hall was well filled with members and others interested in the movement, and the precincts were illuminated and decorated with bunting.

Mr. N. R. Ranina proposed that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee be called to the chair, remarking that the choice of the meeting could not fall upon a better man. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, was carried by acclamation.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, made a highly sympathetic speech in favour of Lord Ripon and his worss. He said that many persons had distinguished themselves by uttering brave words on behalf of India but theirs were mere words, not deeds. As to Lord Ripon, he had put his whole heart into the work that lay before him, and, fearless of all adverse criticisms and all cries of disapproval which had once fiercely assailed him, he allowed himself to be actuated by one aim—the welfare of the people of the country over which he was called to rule—and he did his best to carry out his noble intentions. (Cheers.) When the people of England would come to know how warm were the feelings cherished by the natives of this country for one who had done so much for them, they would see that the natives were keenly alive to any efforts directed towards their good, and were full of gratitude to those who, like their retiring Viceroy, were their real benefactors. (Cheers.) The chorus of praise which was now ringing from one end of the country to the other would reach the ears of the great English nation, who would then be able to see that India wanted many more men like Lord Ripon. (Cheers.) The chairman was glad to hear that the children belonging to the Doorgadevi School had attended the meeting, which, it must be remembered, was held to do honour to one who had done a great deal for the spread of education among the masses.

Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy then proposed that a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to Lord Ripon for all the beneficent measures passed by him for the good of India and for the regeneration of its people.

Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, B. A., LL. B., seconded the motion.

In supporting the motion, Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas, B. A., LL. B., delivered a glowing panegyric of the retiring Viceroy. Mr. Nagindas said that in former ages, when the earth was burdened with the sins of men, God sent down from Heaven such beings as Rama, and invested them with some god-like attributes, in order to enable them to raise the people from their state of degradation. Even so had Lord Ripon been sent here by the grace of God on a noble mission—that of restoring perfect tranquillity to this country, of repealing oppressive or unjust measures, and of introducing a number of reforms to secure the best interests of the natives. (Applause.) Lord Ripon did not come to India a moment too soon; such men were of rare growth; and if they did not find another like him, at least for some time to come, they must not be disappointed.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with much cheering.

Mr. Icharam Bhagwandas, B. A., proposed a motion recording the regret of the people at the approaching retirement of Lord Ripon.

Dr. Jumnadas Premchand seconded the proposition, which, being put, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Manilal Nathoobhoy read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Most Honourable George Frederick Samuel Robinson Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members and well-wishers of the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha, beg to approach your Excellency with an expression of our deep regret that your lordship's brilliant and successful viceregal administration of this vast Empire has come to such an early termination. Your lordship's great services have now so well and truly resounded through the length and breadth of India that we can hardly add much to the universal voice. What is so peculiarly striking in your lordship's administration, and which has touched our hearts so deeply, is the thorough and pure righteousness, and the great moral courage and firmness, with which, without looking on the one side or on the other, you have gone straight to the performance of your great duty amidst no ordinary difficulties, and won for yourself the treasure of the deep respect, esteem, and gratitude, and for our great and gracious Sovereign the devoted loyalty and affection, of the hundreds of millions of this great land. The value of this righteousness and great moral courage in the performance of your arduous duty is enhanced manifold by the feeling of sympathy and regard you have evinced every day of your sojourn here with the joys and sorrows of all the various communities of this great Empire, and by the hearty efforts you have unceasingly made to understand and meet the wants of each and all of

177 males and 146 females, showing a death ratio of 31·9 amongst the former and 32·7 amongst the latter and both together 38·9.

COORG EMIGRATION.—During the month of July last, 2,419 emigrants left the port of Calcutta of whom 1,232 went to Demerara, 596 to Trindad, and 568 to Mauritius; and in the month of August the number of emigrants was 1,532, of whom 675 went to Demerara, 490 to Trinidad and 367 to Mauritius.—*Englishman.*

THE DEFENCES OF THE COLONIES.

A PARLIMENTRY paper was published on Nov. 13 relating to the defence of colonial possessions and garrisons. Sir Arthur A. Hayter, financial secretary to the War Office, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st inst., forwarding statements showing the proportion of the expenditure to be borne by the Imperial Colonial funds for each year for the works to be carried out in accordance with the report of the Royal Commission on the subject recently published, and pointing out that the cost of the works will be £463,175, and of the armaments £416,250; also pointing out that "at the time the earlier (Parliamentary) estimate was framedit was intended to provide wrought iron guns as possessing sufficient power for the work they would be likely to be called upon to perform. The armaments of these forts, however, are required to resist the present power of foreign ships which may attack and consequently must be of a more formidable nature than was at first contemplated; therefore some of the guns have been chosen from the latest pattern of breechloading ordnance, which has greatly increased the cost." In conclusion, sir Arthur Hayter urges the manufacture of the guns and mounting should be carried with all speed. The statement shows that the greatest amounts are to be expended on works at Aden, Simon's Bay, St. Lucia, Jamaica, and Sierra Leone, while the expenditure on armaments will be largest at Hong Kong, Trincomalee (Ceylon), Singapore, Simon's Bay, Sierra Leone, and Jamaica. The payments will be spread over a period of three years, the colonies paying £232,775 of the cost of the works, and £30,250 of the cost of the armaments. Mr. Leonard Courtney, Secretary to the Treasury, replied on the 8th instant that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were satisfied that in the present development of gunmaking it would not be possible to defer all expenditure until the works for which the amount is intended are completed, and that their lordships were prepared to sanction such expenditure as might be necessary towads getting in hand the works and the armament necessary at Aden, Trincomalee, Singapore, Hongkong, and Simon's Bay.

A SINGULAR STORY.

THE *Central News* says a most remarkable case of escape from a lunatic asylum has just been brought to light. An American gentleman named Bruce, formerly a Baptist minister of New York City, and previous to that a schoolmaster of Illinois, has been confined in the Brookwood Lunatic Asylum for six years and a half. He had continually protested against his incarceration, and on one occasion succeeded in sending a telegram to the Queen complaining of his detention. For this offence he was placed under closer restraint, but subsequently, by exemplary conduct, he won may privileges from the authorities, being allowed different clothes from the other patients, and to read current literature. In this way he saw Mr. Lowell's address at Birmingham recently, and then formed the plan of escaping from the asylum and appealing to the United States Minister. That Bruce was not a dangerous patient can be judged, from the fact that he carried out the duties of an assistant warder, and was at times allowed to proceed to Woking to pay bills and make purchases for the asylum. On Monday, Nov. 10, taking advantage of his position he ran away and made for the woods, where he remained until early in the morning. Then he proceeded, *via* Guildford, to Norwood, where he waited upon a sympathising Baptist Minister, with whom he stayed until Wednesday when he proceeded to the United States Legation. He saw Mr. Lowell, who received him very kindly and listened very attentively to his statement, which was given clearly and with no indications of a disordered mind. Mr. Lowell pointed out to the man that the cloth he was wearing belonged to the asylum and that he might be prosecuted for taking them. Mr. Bruce thereupon replied that to prove himself a sane man he would at once return to the asylum and submit to the authorities. Mr. Lowell then declared that he would have a full inquiry made into his case, and do all in his power to assist him. Mr. Bruce had previously appealed to the Visiting Justices, but without result.

NOTICES.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with disease of the chest bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

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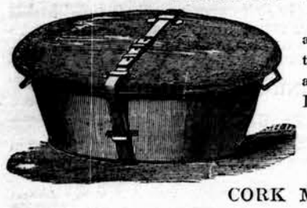

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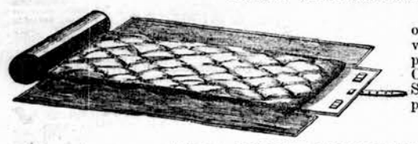

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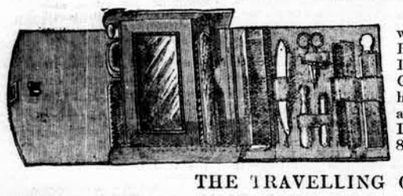

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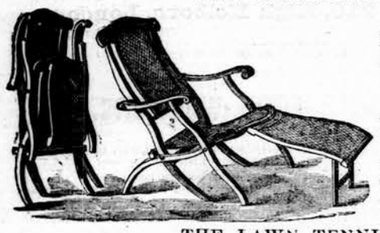

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Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.

THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi

THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS IN GUJARAT—
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JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arrival in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.

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The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.

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The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1855—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.

BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1763-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay, 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidental Poona 1832—The Censorious, 1864—Excelsior

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CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatanu, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archer Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Dec can).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. fror Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Juliundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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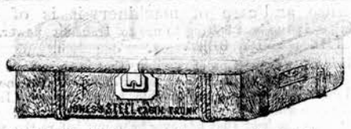

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